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COTTON'S MAGICAL RISE ENRICHING THE NATION

WHEN THE WHOLE WORLD WAS BREATHLESS with panic at the outbreak of war in August, 1914, the cotton-farmer of the South saw bankruptcy and poverty nearer on the horizon perhaps than many a farmer in the warring countries. The outlook was so dark that, it will be recalled, he was put in the class for relief by the inauguration of the "Buy-a-Bale" movement. Cotton, known as the "king" of crops, was dethroned and abased, and such sections of the South as had planted more diversified crops rejoiced at having saved at least something. As if by magic, fourteen months later, cotton on the New York Exchange rose to twenty cents a pound, and the question was asked, not "When will it drop?" but "Where will it stop?"

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DOWN IN THE COTTON-FIELDS.

The white flower is said to be bringing the South a Christmas present of one and one quarter billions of dollars in the greatest prosperity ever known.

Financial writers and Southern editors assure us that King Cotton is now restored to his throne, and from fields nodding drowsily in white through the summer he draws royal revenues, which he spends with royal profusion in so many various channels that his spending inures to the benefit of the whole country. This is why, East, West, and North, everybody is interested in the restoration. A writer in the New York *Sun* speaks of him as "a husky war-bridegroom, threatening the popularity of the war-brides," and tells us that the "come-back of King Cotton, who two years ago was a rank down-and-outer, a hat-in-hand beggar for dimes from charitable folks," has been as "spectacular and interesting as his sudden fall was disastrous." When cotton sold in New York for twenty cents a pound or $100 a bale, this informant goes on to say, it marked the highest price the staple has brought on this or any other market "since the Civil War devastated the South and made cotton worth any amount the holder chose to ask."

Among the several reasons back of twenty-cent cotton, we are told, are: first, that acreage has been smaller than usual this year; second, the boll-weevil has probably done more damage than ever before. Then some sections of the cotton-belt have had too much rain and others have not had enough. In the meantime, too, a tremendous demand for cotton abroad and at home has developed. Another striking feature has been the big domestic mill demand, and the prices of cotton goods have risen astonishingly, but the *Sun* writer adds that the problem of "whether the advance in cotton goods is pulling up the price of cotton, or whether the advance in cotton is raising the price of the cotton goods, is about as possible of solution as the problem of whether the egg or the chicken came first." The European demand for cotton is clear when it is pointed out in various quarters how necessary an ingredient it is in making ammunition, and, as a correspondent of *The Sun* tersely puts it, "a bale of cotton and a barrel of alcohol to fire a sixteen-inch gun is the formula."

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IN THE EAST—

A modern native of Ramallah, Palestine, at work with a winding spindle.

As a further indication of the multifarious uses of cotton, the Boston *Herald* points to two pages of *The Manufacturers' Record* filled with a "bare list of articles made from soluble cotton alone." We commonly think of cotton as material for clothing, this journal goes on to say, but the plant bears an astonishing variety of things that the world is calling for. A few years ago the South threw away its cottonseed, and the stuff became such a nuisance that some States passed laws prohibiting the dumping of it into the streams. Now the lint that adheres to the seed after it is combed out of the fiber is the basic substance in the manufacture of gun-cotton and smokeless powder. But this fiber, which consists of 83 per cent. pure cellulose, *The Herald* tells us, is the base of many things besides explosives, and it speaks of one concern making 64,000 yards of artificial leather a day from cotton dissolved in nitric acid that is many weeks behind its orders. Such "leather" not only figures largely in the automobile business, but for making trunks, bookbindings, shoes, furniture, headwear, hand-bags, etc., and *The Herald* adds:

> "Dissolved cotton, mixed with certain chemicals, appears in photographic films, automobile windows, buttons, 'ivory,' artificial silk, combs, knife-handles, etc. Cottonseed-oil appears in lard, butterine, soap, paints, rubber, etc. The seed itself is not only used largely for stock food, but we get it in adulterated tobacco and coffee, and are lucky to find nothing worse there. And the uses of the cotton-stalk itself make a list that is rapidly lengthening."

According to one expert, the most conservative estimates predict that the South will receive this year from cotton alone the enormous sum of approximately one and one-quarter billions of dollars, which will give the estimated population of the South of 33,000,000 persons a per capita cotton income of $37.88. The significance of this fact is best understood, according to this authority, when we recall that on September 1 there were but $39.59 per capita of money in circulation in the United States. As a sign of which way the money moves, we are told by a correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist*, at Austin, Texas, that the building trades in all the larger cities and many of the smaller towns of the State are very active, and that "besides the many new business buildings and manufacturing-plants that are in course of erection, plans are now on foot for still greater development along these lines." This statement is corroborated by a New York *Evening Post* correspondent in the same Texas city, who says that the banks of Texas are filled with money, and that many small country banks that ordinarily carry deposits aggregating $50,000 to $75,000 now contain upward of one-half million dollars, and we read:

> "As an index to the general prosperity of the farmers, it is stated by automobile-dealers that never before in the history of their business have they been so flooded with orders for cars. Even the tenant-farmers are buying automobiles, and the sale of cars has extended to hundreds of negroes who are either farming on their own account or are prosperous renters.
>
> "Another interesting feature of general business conditions in Texas is the revival in land transactions. Many large ranch and farm deals have been made during the last few weeks, and it is stated that many of these big properties are to be divided and sold to new settlers.
>
> "It is significant that more cotton is being bought in Texas this season for export to Japan than ever before. Several large Japanese houses have representatives in Austin and other parts of Texas, all engaged in laying in large supplies of the staple, even at current high prices."

In *The Manufacturers' Record* a writer at Valdosta, Georgia, tells us that the negroes will not soon forget the fall of 1916, and that they are "having as good a time as if it was Christmas." Every Saturday they come into town by the hundreds, and, since prohibition obtains, always carry home a wagon-load of

Courtesy of the Columbia (S. C.) "Record."

—AND IN THE WEST.

Scene in a North Carolina cotton-mill of the modern improved type.

Courtesy of the Columbia (S. C.) "Record."

SOCIAL SERVICE IN THE MILLS—A COOKING CLASS.

Other welfare-benefits are sewing classes, recreation-grounds and gardens cultivated by the mill-workers.

something good to eat instead of wasting their money in saloons. Many of them are buying furniture and, of course, much of it is far too handsome for a cabin home, and he relates:

> "One woman bought a handsome three-piece bedroom-suit. The dresser was quite heavy, and she was very proud of it.
>
> "'Whut you gwine do wid dat furnichure, nigger?' asked a man, a friend of the family.
>
> "'I gwinner put dat dresser out on de front 'poach o' de cabin till de cole wedder comes. Hit's too dark in de cabin. Hit won't show up dere. I wish I could put de bed out dar, too, but you know we caint sleep on de front poach.'"

We hear of a country negress who paid forty-five dollars for a tailored suit and eight dollars for a pair of fancy shoes. We are told also that automobile-dealers are bringing in cars by the dozen, and many farmers are discarding Fords and buying higher-priced cars, while many new Fords are being put upon the roads that are already crowded with them, "almost to the point of congestion." Quite a number of white men are running jitney buses to town every Saturday and they are always filled with negroes. They come from twenty miles away, paying two dollars for the round trip, for our informant adds, "when a negro gets money he first buys something to eat, and if the weather is cold he buys some clothes, and then he must take a ride on the train or in something else that will run rapidly."

As an indication of the independence that follows on prosperity, a farmer in Little Rock is quoted by the Arkansas *Democrat* as complaining that one of his negro employees came round "with his pockets bulging and his head reared back and said he guessed he'd stay on the place next year, but he would have to have a riding-plow so he could take it easy." The farmer told him to find a place that suited him and move there, and "By George!" the farmer concludes, "he said he would. Just like that! Can you beat it?"

The reason why the negro cotton-growers in Georgia are so prosperous, we are informed by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of *The Manufacturers' Record*, is the high price of sea-island cotton, which is not confined, as some suppose, exclusively to the islands along the southern Atlantic coast, but is now to a considerable extent grown some distance inland. It always commands a very much higher price than other cottons. While this authority notes the great prosperity of the negroes in the correspondence from Valdosta, he points out the peril that lies in their path unless "the intelligent, thinking people of the South try to develop among the negroes, as well as among all others, the habit of thrift and saving," and he adds:

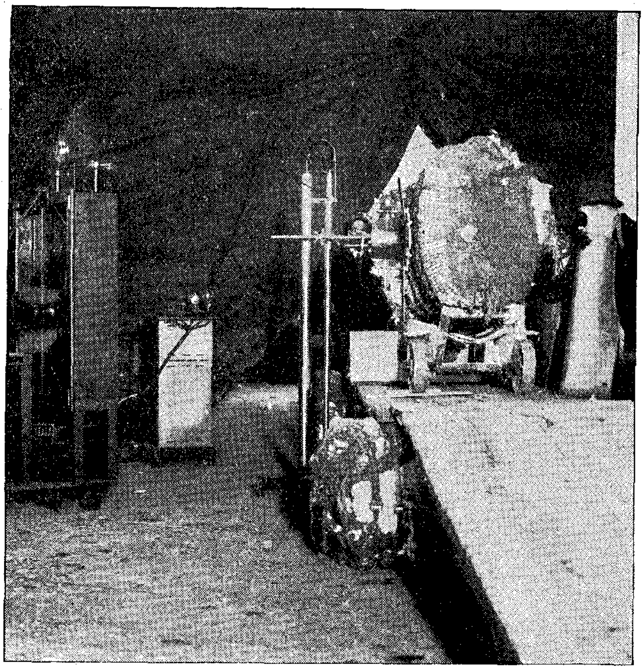
> "Out of this present rush of money to the South for cotton great good can be accomplished. Large expenditures can be wisely made for improvements to farms and homes in order to make living more comfortable and farming more profitable. But extravagance should be frowned upon wherever it crops out. The South is not yet out of the woods. We know not what may be before us. There may come times before the European situation is cleared up when we shall again have to face serious complications vitally affecting all of our business interests, and especially cotton."

Moreover, Mr. Edmonds calls our attention to the fact that while some sections of the South enjoy phenomenal prosperity, others have been so hard hit by a short cotton-crop, due in part to weather and in part to the boll-weevil, that this prosperity is likely to be spotted, abounding in some places and entirely missing in others, and he adds that this feature of Southern life should be properly appreciated by the business men of the whole South, "or otherwise some serious financial blunder may result."

One striking effect of the South's year of plenty on sections of the country far away from it is revealed in press reports of the wage increases of workers in New England cotton-mills. Dispatches from New Bedford, Mass., inform us that on November 20 the Cotton Manufacturers' Association voted a 10 per cent. increase to their 33,000 operatives, to be effective for a period of six months beginning December 4. This is the third advance within the calendar year, and brings the whole rise within that time to 27½ per cent. Never before have the mill-hands received so great an increase, we are told, and it raises the total annual pay-roll of the mills from about $17,300,000 to approximately $19,000,000.

THE SOUTH'S OWN VOICE

The perils of prosperity are not overlooked by the South itself, yet, if we survey the press of the nine great cotton States, that produce nearly three-fourths of the world's supply, we find mostly a spirit of rejoicing because the South has at last come into its own commercially and industrially. As the



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THE X-RAY EYE PIERCING A COTTON BALE.

The bale as a possible envelop for contraband is just now subject to science's visit and search before shipment abroad.

Winston-Salem (N. C.) *Journal* says, "we doubt whether the South has ever witnessed such an era of prosperity as now prevails." Everybody believes that cotton is up and up to stay. The farmer has been aided in the price he gets for cotton because the cotton-crop is shorter than usual and the demand is larger, and this paper adds:

> "The weather had much to do with fixing the size of the crop, but not all to do with it. For the average cotton-farmer of the South has seen a new light. He has discovered that the era of 'the new freedom,' so far as he is concerned, lies somewhere just beyond the goal which he will reach when he produces on his own broad acres enough grain, and meat, and grass, and cattle, to supply the needs of his own family. He has learned at last that it doesn't pay to devote all of his attention to cotton. It is his money-crop, and always will be, but he is not as dependent upon it for a living as he used to be."

We are told further that by producing his own bread and meat on his own farm many a farmer in the South no longer finds it necessary to mortgage his cotton-crop in order to get supplies for the summer, and the result is that "he is not forced as he once was to sell his cotton first thing in the fall and for the first price offered in order to pay his debts." We are further informed that the cotton-mills of the South were never more prosperous than they are to-day, and "many of them are running day and night. Mills that never had paid dividends are declaring dividends this year." In the same State, the Charlotte *News* says that the present prices "ought to serve as an irrefutable argument to the farmers that they hold their destinies in their hands," and it points out:

> "They *can* keep cotton-prices up if they use only common sense and discretion, not, of course, for any extended period of years, at twenty cents a pound, but at a figure that will guarantee to them money-making business in the culture of cotton. They can do it by meeting the requirements of the imperative law of demand and supply, and the surest way to meet this condition is by following tenaciously and unvaryingly the policy and principle of diversification."

The Wilmington *Star* points out that according to well-informed cotton-dealers there are several reasons for the high price of cotton. To begin with, the cotton-acreage this season was "35,994,000 acres, Government estimate, the second largest acreage on record, coming next to the acreage of the 1914 crop. The possibilities were for a large crop, but the crop will barely average a third of a bale per acre." We read further that the world's increasing needs for cotton constitute a very large factor in the situation. Industries other than cotton-mills require 3,000,000 bales annually. Consumers will bear the brunt of high-priced cotton as a matter of course, for the textiles are more popular than ever for clothing, and—

> "Textile-prices are bound to keep pace with the price for the raw material, and, as an instance of it, a small merchant who bought his cotton textiles in the summer states that his stock has enhanced $3,000 in value over the price at which he bought early in the season. On some lines of textiles the price is now almost double the jobbers' prices at the beginning of the season."

Only a little time ago, says the Asheville *Times*, the cotton-farmer was "facing bankruptcy and ruin—his children were taken from the crossroads schoolhouse and put to work in the fields in order to help make the bare pittance necessary to keep body and soul together." Now tho twenty-cent cotton

COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS—THE SECOND LARGEST PORT IN THE UNITED STATES.

means independence for the farmers, it means hard times for the consumer, and this journal adds

> "It is hardly possible to imagine the price we will have to pay for cotton goods. Two years ago it was said that the high price of cotton goods was due to two causes—short crops and high prices; to-day, with fairly good cotton-crops but still higher prices, where will cloth go?
>
> "Twenty-cent cotton sounds like 'war-times'—but those war-times meant the laid-waste cotton-land—no crops planted and no one to plant. Twenty-cent cotton to-day—it comes because of another war—war in another land—using America's cotton. Twenty-cent cotton sounds good to the merchant who expects a tremendous business season, and it will mean the circulation of many dollars—but it also means suffering in a still larger number of homes."

In South Carolina the Charleston *News and Courier* notes that besides the fact that cotton is high because the South has not been able this year to grow as much cotton as the world is able to buy, there is the second reason that "cotton-futures legislation prevents the speculators from controlling the market against the laws of supply and demand. The people of the South are at last protected in this regard, and they have abundant cause to be grateful that this is true," and it adds:

> "The best thing about the high price of cotton this year is that it has come at a time when much of the cotton should still be in the hands of the growers so that they will be able to get the benefit of it. When cotton made such a sensational rise at the time of the Sully campaign in 1904 it was at the end of the winter and the advantage to the South was very small. Now, however, the merchants and the farmers are profiting, and to a degree which must bring great prosperity to the South as a whole, while saving from distress many sections in which there would have been much suffering this winter if cotton had not brought the prices it is bringing."

This journal is among those which believe that the great majority of farmers henceforth will feel that the cotton-crop limit is to be fixt only after they have arranged to "grow their feedstuffs for their stock and taken care of their own tables as far as possible." Then the Greenville *News* says that the "stage is all set for a great cotton-acreage next year," and it advises its readers:

> "Make cotton the money-crop. Raise enough for all practical purposes. But remember that a dollar saved is a dollar earned, and that the raising of foodstuffs, the plan of 'living at home,' results in dollars saved. What does it profit a man to get many dollars for his cotton if he must straightway spend all of those dollars for bacon, lard, butter, eggs, corn, meat, flour, and meal? Consider, also, the coming of the boll-weevil."

In Georgia the Atlanta *Constitution* recalls that "five years ago the universal verdict was that if the South could enter upon another period of ten-cent cotton, conditions in that section would be revolutionized." Since then the farmers there have very largely paid their mortgage indebtedness, but instead of being in an era of ten-cent cotton have entered upon an era of twenty-cent cotton, and it is the belief of this journal that the "average price for the next few years at least will range between fifteen and twenty cents the pound, . . . regardless of the duration of the war abroad." This means that every business interest in the South—that of the railroads, manufacturers, industries of all sorts, and every line of merchandising and of commercial enterprise, including farmers—is just now entering upon an era of prosperity "the like of which had never had its counterpart in any section of the country." But just because such good things are in store, *The Constitution* warns its readers, the result "might easily prove disastrous were the farmers of the South to hazard all upon the wobbly hopes of a bumper harvest of twenty-cent cotton." Turning to development in other lines, we are reminded that the farmers, the business man, tradesfolk, and financiers of the North and Northwest are giving more and more concern to the development of the South, and in increasing numbers are looking to that section as a field for "fortune and happiness, for the building of homes and new business enterprises," therefore the thing for the South to do is to show that it is not a one-crop country, and this journal adds:

> "For instance, if we raise the hogs, new packing-houses will be built here; if we raise the cattle, we shall not need for marketing facilities for our beef, butter, and by-products. This section has been proved to be splendidly adapted to the live-stock industry; and the great need is the fostering of that business, and the raising of feedstuffs upon the major portion of our acreage given over in the past to cotton, and henceforth make cotton a crop of secondary consideration."

Other Georgia journals that urge the necessity for diversification of crops are the Athens *Herald* and the Columbus *Ledger*, which says that while the price of cotton is high the fact must be kept in mind that grain and live stock are also high, and the farmer who happens to be in the boll-weevil section should not lose courage, for the grain-crop and live-stock farming can be made just as profitable as cotton. The danger of cotton-speculation is signalized by the Atlanta *Journal*, which quotes Mr. Fuller E. Callaway, "a successful cotton-manufacturer, merchant, and banker," as saying that the menace is that "through speculation on the cotton exchange a large part of the profits realized on this year's cotton-crop may be taken away from the South." He does not fear speculation so much at the hands of the farmers, but by "business and professional men," who can not "resist taking a little flier now and then." To this statement *The Journal* subjoins the remark that "the man who plays with fate on a feverish market is risking disaster for himself, and furthermore is involving the common interests of the South." "A great Christmas is in sight," exclaims the Savannah *Press*, which points out that the present prosperity of the South is one "in which the small cropper shares as well as the landlord," and it adds:

> "The negro who runs a twenty-five- or fifty-acre farm on shares is splitting the riches of the harvest season fifty-fifty with the merchant or other landowner who has been supplying him during the past year. This carries the money directly into the country. It has resulted in farmers and others accumulating cash in larger sums than they had ever hoped to get it in the past. It has made some of them reckless in their expenditures and profligate in the manner in which they have wasted the results of their labors. Negro farmers are buying automobiles who were content a year ago to ride in an ox-cart, or, at best, in a new red buggy behind a $150 mule. Colored farmers are coming to town and buying forty-dollar suits of clothes and six-dollar shirts. They are like children to whom some good fairy has paid a visit, leaving unexpected and unlooked-for treasure."

The Press also warns against the danger that next year the farmers will plant cotton "to the fence corners," and urges diversification of crops, and also that the farmer remember that while this is a full and fat year in the South, provision should be made for the lean years that are sure to come. But in the view of the Savannah *Morning News* there is some danger that with all the pressure brought to bear against planting of cotton, farmers may incline to give it up altogether, and it quotes Mr. W. H. H. Tift, of Tifton County, as expressing the hope that farmers will not stop planting cotton in Tifton County, for $500,000 is invested there in a compress, gins, warehouses, and other appliances, the value of which almost entirely depends upon the bringing in of the annual cotton-crop. The boll-weevil, which is considered a discouragement to the farmers, is recognized by this journal as a menace that may very properly make Georgia farmers do a lot of thinking, but "if they get panicky and decide that cotton can not be produced at all in weevil territory and so quit planting it, the State will soon be in the dumps, as much as it was in the first few months of the war-period." According to *The Morning News* the Georgia farmer's program should be:

> "To learn all he can about how to fight the weevil, and to

grow cotton in spite of the pest; and then to raise other crops in increasing quantities from year to year, building up his land by crop rotation and the cattle industry. Let him become more prosperous with cotton as one of his crops, despite the weevil."

In the way of statistics on the cotton-crop, the Augusta *Chronicle* informs us that counties which have heretofore produced from $300,000 to $500,000 worth of cotton are now growing from $500,000 to $1,000,000 worth, and it tells us that from reports concerning Burke County, which adjoins Richmond on the south, the indications are that the cotton-crop alone will yield over $3,500,000, while the cottonseed-crop will add an enormous volume to the total output. We are further informed that this crop has been made on the most economical basis, and the farmers have, in addition to conserving their own resources, grown a huge total of products needed for home consumption. Consequently, they will have to expend only an ordinary amount for the heavy staple groceries and similar goods which really produce no revenue to those handling them, and this journal adds:

"This means that most of the farmers who come to town will be prepared to buy furniture, clothing, shoes, and even luxuries in the way of household furnishings, automobiles, and other things.

"The Federal Government has taken cognizance of the situation here, and a statement is made that the farmer will be an important buyer throughout the country this year, and especially in the big farming States. Georgia and South Carolina come under this category, and they are rated high in corn and hay production, in addition to the enormous amount of cotton grown."

In Alabama we hear from the Montgomery *Advertiser* that that State has got to raise cattle, hogs, grain, beans, peas, and the like at any cost, for then what cotton it raises will be net profit, and it calls our attention to an article by Mr. Hirsch, a Texas banker, who, in the October number of *The Nation's Business* (Washington), says that in order to guard against the overplanting of cotton in the South, a campaign was planned in that month to last ten or twelve weeks, and we read:

"The agricultural colleges, the agricultural field-forces, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and, above all, Southern newspapers, will bend every energy toward a continuance of the safe and successful methods of the last two years. The success or failure of this campaign now depends upon the unselfish cooperation of Southern farmers. We are at a turning-point in the economic history of the South. Are we to go forward or back? The answer lies with the Southern farmers."

When cotton went to twenty cents on the New York Cotton Exchange, the Mobile *Register* remarked that "bumper crops always bring low prices, and low prices for cotton or any other crop mean depression for the farmer," therefore it urges the Southern farmer not to increase the acreage in cotton, but to cut it down, and this journal adds:

"Our cotton-lands do not average half a bale an acre. They could be made to average two bales an acre if properly fertilized and cultivated. This fact should be taught day in and day out to the cotton-farmers, and they should be shown how and where it is to their advantage to raise more grain and hay, more hogs, sheep, and cattle. When this is done, when our cotton-growers are shown that they can make more money with this sort of farming than they can by raising cotton alone, they will be the richest farmers in the world."

When we advance into Mississippi, we hear from the Vicksburg *Herald* that since the boll-weevil came, tho an old topic, crop diversification has been taught as never before by the Department of Agriculture's demonstrators and experts, and by agricultural colleges, newspaper editors, and the lesson of experience. Advice has been dispensed *ad nauseam*, according to this journal, and yet has influenced many to wholesome departures from the one-cotton crop, but "all such tendencies have been more or less counteracted by irrepressible backward swings to cotton upon any apparent relaxation of boll-weevil visitation and by every recurrence to a high-price level." The result is that the agricultural procession in the cotton States has been kept in a to-and-fro diversification movement with, however, a "consistent advance toward larger grain and forage crops and stock raising." At present, this journal goes on to say, progress in this direction is threatened by exceptionally high-priced cotton, while promoted by a remarkable drift of needed negro labor to the North. The nature or extent of the operation of the causes stated, especially the high-priced cotton factor, says *The Herald*, can be considered only speculatively, but the question of effects is being discust by many and is well treated in an article by Mr. C. O. Carpenter, of Little Rock, Ark., in *The Progressive Farmer*, where he observes:

"The present high prices for cotton and cottonseed that prevail in Arkansas offer many of our farmers an opportunity to get away from the credit system that, if taken advantage of, will mean an independence for the future. Bankers and merchants report an unprecedented business, and by using a little economy and care in the handling of their money a great many of our farmers can enter 1917 on a cash basis, freeing themselves from the burden of high credit prices. However, in talking with country merchants one hears the statement rather frequently these days that 'Our people can't stand prosperity. Many of them are buying things they should not buy, and by the first of the year they will have spent all their money and be making crop notes to purchase their supplies.'"

The Vicksburg *Herald* then goes on to quote the Cleveland (Miss.) *Enterprise*, which is published in the heart of a section where the rains and boll-weevil did not prevent a good crop of cotton, and *The Enterprise* is reported as saying:

"A blind and sublime faith in the future is all well enough, but dreams are crumbling every day and year, and the roseate visions indulged for the future do not always materialize. There is more of the speculative, more of the gamble, more of the dream in next year's crop than in any other that was ever to be planted in this country. And yet that hope, that purpose, and that enthusiasm that obtains, particularly in the delta, has possest our people until the young men are seeing visions and the older ones are dreaming dreams. . . . At least it will prove suicidal, in our opinion, to fail to make oats, corn, and hay, hog and hominy, taters and 'lasses."

A very different story is told in northeast Mississippi, according to the Vicksburg *Herald*, where counties in the same parallel as Cleveland have been as badly devastated by the weevil as southwest Mississippi was eight years ago. It quotes the Columbus *Index* from that section as saying:

"The only solution of the problem is for the people to observe the most rigid economy in their affairs and to plant the largest possible amount of food crops. . . . Plant now! Get a few hogs, and chickens, and turkeys, a cow or two, and go to work. Others have won out in the boll-weevil fight, and so can we. Plan for the necessities of your own life and home first. Get to work—that's the thing! You must not lie down or give up in the face of a misfortune like the present. This section recovered from the ravages of the Civil War, and it is not going to fail now."

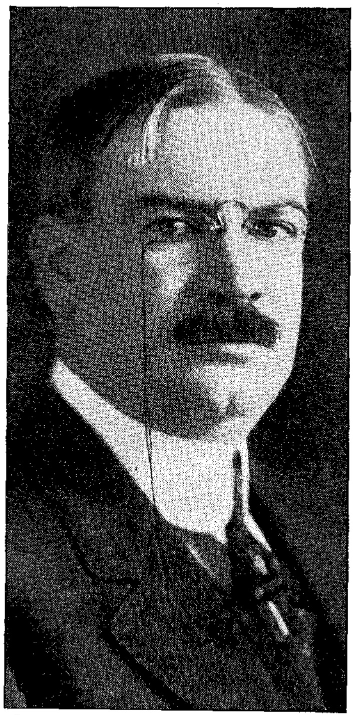
A noteworthy statement of the Meridian *Star* is that great danger for the Southern farmer lies in the present high price of cotton, in which "but a comparatively few producers are being benefited," because it may easily tempt him to abandon diversification and return to that single-crop system which did so much to hold the South back in former years. This journal goes on to say that farmers should remember that the high price for cotton this year is due to abnormal causes: "first, the comparatively short crop; and, secondly, the demand for the staple based upon the desire of England and France to keep cotton away from Germany, at least during the progress of the war." Therefore, *The Star* urges that the Southern farmer should stick to diversification, securing first foodstuffs for family and stock, and putting the balance of his acreage to cotton, if he must have a gamble, for it is of the opinion that "raising cotton on a large acreage under boll-weevil conditions is quite as much of

(*Continued on page* 1571)

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

"FEED AMERICA FIRST"

NOTES OF PROTEST TO GERMANY are sent by the American Government in the "alleged effort" to protect the Belgian people, says the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, but "it is turning a deaf ear to the cries of the American people who are being starved by the looters feeding the European War." The same sentiment is exprest by some other journals, regardless of political leaning, who, as *The Leader* puts it, seek an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs, especially wheat, to the Allied countries, because "the war-profiters" have sent so much American wheat abroad that the consumer is being impoverished and small wheat-dealers are on the verge of ruin. A poll of 175 newspapers in the United States by the bakers' organization, *The Leader* informs us, shows a strong feeling in favor of embargo measures that "would starve the war and feed America." It is apparent that the country will be stirred by discussion of the embargo question, and that there will be a spectacular struggle in Congress, writes a Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) as he notes that even before Congress convened Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, announced his purpose to introduce an embargo bill. Embargo legislation, this informant tells us, is supported chiefly by the representatives of city constituencies, which are consumers, not producers, of foodstuffs, and by representatives who favor retaliatory measures against Great Britain. Then there is a demand from localities sympathetic with the cause of the Central Powers for the extension of the embargo on war-munitions. Opposition to the embargo comes from the agrarian constituencies, which are reveling in war-prices and from localities that sympathize strongly with the cause of the Allies. The attitude of the solid South is an important factor, we learn further, because Southern Congressmen object to any disposition to include cotton in the embargo. In a statement to the press Representative Fitzgerald is quoted in part as follows:



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HE URGES A FOODSTUFFS EMBARGO.

"Of what profit is it if our foreign trade is to grow by leaps and bounds while our people are brought to the verge of starvation by it?"—*Representative John J. Fitzgerald.*

> "I favor an embargo on foodstuffs. Two reasons impel me to favor such legislation. It is the most effective weapon in our controversy with Great Britain over her unwarranted, outrageous, and indefensible black list of American merchants.
>
> "The embargo should be imposed for purely domestic reasons. The prices of foodstuffs have reached levels that are bringing wide-spread distress to the country. Many thousands of our people are suffering from the lack of the necessities of life. Wholesale prices in many commodities are less abroad to-day than they were a year ago; here the retail prices have advanced alarmingly."

The Los Angeles *Tribune* (Prog.) calls attention to the fact that "the first duty of government is the welfare of its own people," and it reminds us that we do not refrain from drastic measures to exclude plagues from this country, because the employment of extraordinary methods is justified by the argument that if a deadly epidemic were to gain a foothold here, it would cause suffering and loss of life, and this journal adds: "We venture the prediction that unless radical action is taken to prevent the exportation of foodstuffs, now proceeding at a rate that presently will strip the country of its supplies, the early months of the coming year will behold bread riots in American cities." Again, the Cheyenne *Wyoming Tribune* (Rep.) says that if the unregulated and unrestricted export of wheat and flour continues to force up prices, the condition of the masses will force President Wilson to take a stand for an embargo. Why an embargo is talked of, the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) points out, is because, compared with last year, there is a falling off in the corn production of 374,000,000 bushels, worth, at the present market prices, about $300,000,000, and it adds:

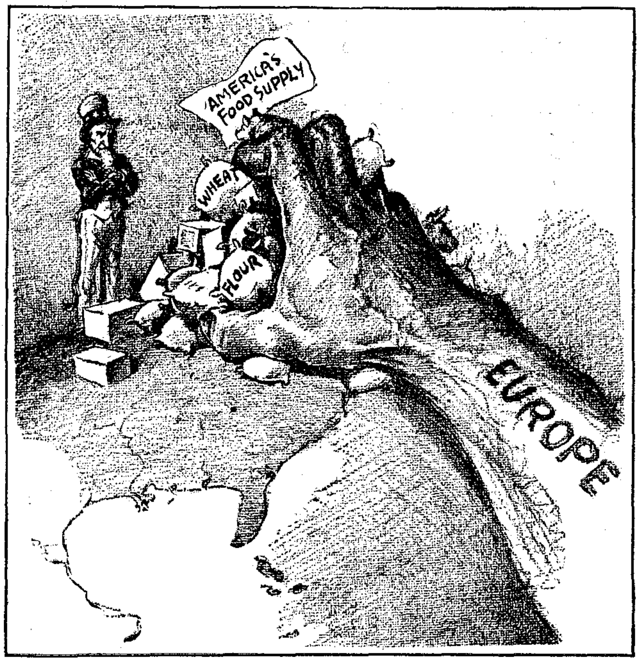
> "Wheat is less by 504,000,000 bushels, worth about $1,000,000,000. Oats show a loss of 300,000,000 bushels, worth $150,000,000. The potato crop is short 70,000,000 bushels, worth $100,000,000. Apples are short 9,000,000 barrels, worth about $30,000,000. Sweet potatoes, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, and everything in the vegetable line are also short crops, so that both in fresh and canned vegetables there is a comparative shortage of supply."

If we add to this shortage the increased export of foodstuffs, especially cereals and canned goods, this journal goes on to say, we have an index to the price situation under the law of supply and demand. Advantage is taken of the shortage by speculators and those in a position to control the markets, a practise that has existed "ever since man began to buy and sell," and we read:

> "A short crop, therefore, under present world conditions, does not mean ruin to the farmer, but it does mean hardship to the wage-earner, and he is beginning to squirm. Last year the Department of Agriculture estimated the farm value of all agricultural products marketed, including live stock, at more than ten billion dollars. This year, in spite of the apparent loss, as shown above, of $1,500,000,000 in only the few articles mentioned, the total farm value will probably be much greater than ten billion dollars. That is the farmer's end of it. But what about the consumers who are paying the higher prices without any increase in their earnings? This is a partial explanation of the great labor unrest and of the embargo movement—if we leave out those actuated solely by war-sympathies."

We have charged Woodrow Wilson with many things, remarks the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Ind.), and it wonders whether it must charge him "with the purpose of feeding the armies of the Entente Allies at the expense of the stomachs and pocketbooks of the American people," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) insists that something must be done, for "if the prices of food can not be brought down to a reasonable figure, it will become necessary to forbid exportations, or at least to regulate them." Another advocate of an embargo, the editor of the West Palm Beach *Tropical Sun* (Dem.), adopts the crusader method of sending an editorial broadside to newspaper editors throughout the United States, the text of which is whether it is "more patriotic to feed the European War and to starve America than it is to starve the war and feed America."

Turning now to the dailies adverse to the embargo proposal, the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.) says that little has been advanced to show that we are in danger of running short of food. We may have to pay more for what we have to eat, but we shall eat our own products and pay the high prices to our own producers, and it adds that the money will remain among us and continue to contribute to our own prosperity. As to the motive of retaliation, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that "the continuance of the pro-German and anti-British support for the food-embargo proposal will force a foreign issue which is very likely to place the Administration in opposition to the proposal, whatever its view otherwise might be." To adopt an embargo as a reprisal against Great Britain, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, would be "utterly inconsistent with our neutral obligation," and it accuses Mr. Fitzgerald of gross exaggeration in contending that "many hundreds of thousands of our own people are suffering from the lack of the necessities of life." Notwithstanding the high prices, we are told by this financial authority, "there is less of that kind of suffering than in ordinary times, and far greater means of mitigating it, because of the steady employment of the people at unusually high wages." It adds:



THE MENACE.

—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

> "The Congressman has a poor opinion of the intelligence of our people if he thinks this kind of talk will appeal to them. On account of relative shortage of some of the crops this last season food-prices are high, and there is reason for economizing and avoiding the enormous waste of our food-supplies which is so common. There is also reason for protest against some of the combinations of middlemen for putting prices at an abnormal level. At the Grangers' Convention, at Washington, representing, it is said, a million farmers, a resolution of protest has been unanimously adopted against this embargo scheme, and we may be sure that it will get little support in Congress. As some of the Grange officers are quoted as saying, it would discourage the farmers in making that extension of production which the President urged in addressing their convention, and keep up a high level of prices in the future. There is no such condition as would justify the proposed embargo, and is likely to be none."

That the farmers as a class should be opposed to an embargo on foodstuffs is quite natural, we are advised by the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.), for the high prices of farm-products are "wholly due to the tremendous exportations resulting from the needs of the nations at war." An embargo would mean an immediate loss to the farmers, and what is more, the immense sums of money that are coming into this country in payment for agricultural products would cease, so that the restraint of this trade would undoubtedly have an adverse influence on trade conditions in this country generally. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the cities and towns, the great wage-earning classes, are feeling the burden of high prices to the extent of "serious deprivation, many, perhaps, to the point of actual suffering," and this journal considers that it is a difficult problem that confronts Congress, one that calls for the highest order of intelligence, for "the genuine dangers of the embargo as a remedy, and they are many, must be carefully weighed against its benefits." The arguments for an embargo advanced by Representative Fitzgerald, says the Seattle *Times*, are "ingenious, but will not awaken any particular enthusiasm in the West," and this journal adds:

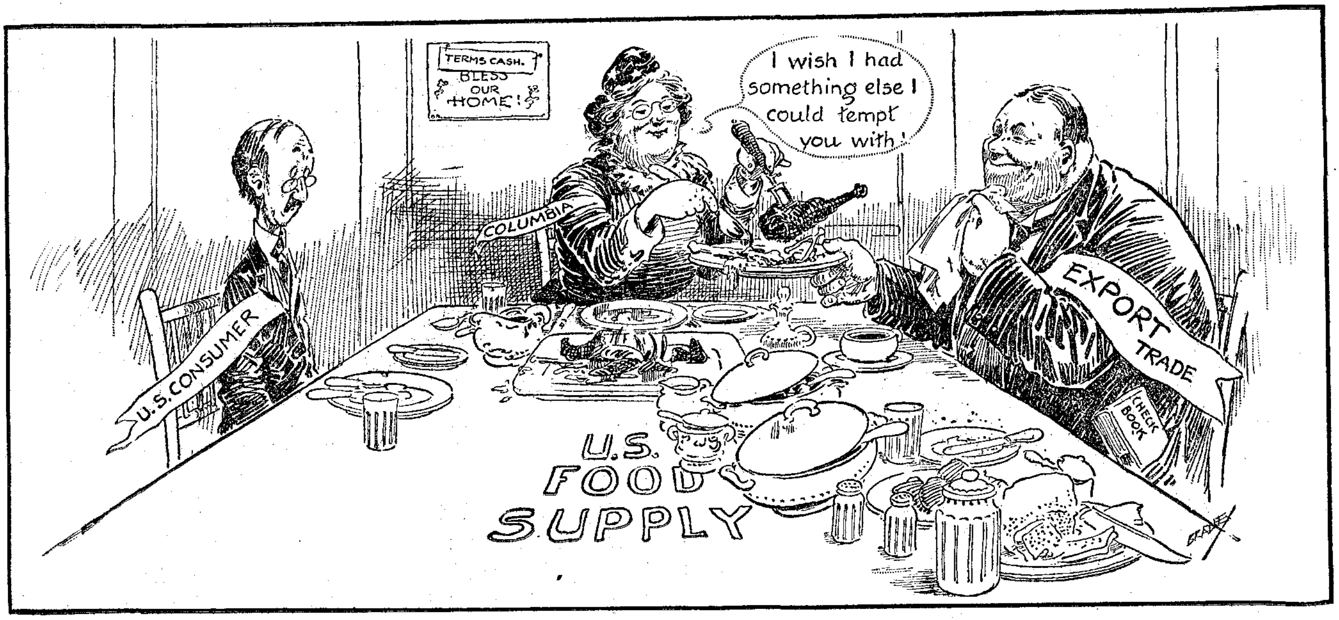
> "Even if Great Britain would consent to relax her blockade regulations in order to obtain American food, in itself a decidedly questionable proposition, where would the West profit? This section has nothing to ship to European neutrals and the Central Powers save food-products. Were an embargo placed on the export of these, who would benefit from an opening of the German markets if England, under pressure, weakened her blockade? The East might, but the West most certainly would not. Furthermore, if we can not supply the Allies without reducing our own stocks to an undesirable degree, we certainly could not supply both the Allies and the Central Powers."

As to the rise in prices in foodstuffs, this journal reminds us "that retail prices of nearly everything made in the East and bought in the West also have advanced alarmingly," and the "Seattle mother who has to purchase shoes and clothing for a growing family can bear witness to the truth of that statement."

The Chicago *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that if an embargo is imposed for Mr. Fitzgerald's two reasons, it not only ceases to be a weapon against the black list, but even insures its maintenance. Moreover, it tends to provoke other retaliatory measures, for it can not be repealed in response to an expression of willingness to abolish the black list, since the purely domestic reasons would presumably still remain; and the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) thinks the proposed embargo would be foolish in itself, of no benefit whatever to us, and it adds:

> "The high price of wheat is having its natural effect of inducing the sowing of winter wheat over the widest possible area. The spring-wheat States and all other grain-raising communities will be under the same influence, and, with normal weather conditions, we should next year harvest the largest grain-crop in our history. And we should in the long run tend to lose rather than gain by artificial obstructions to the free movement of commerce, which might easily lead to retaliatory action. We are largely at the mercy of Great Britain for supplies of wool and plantation rubber, for example. We have actually imported some wheat from Canada, and we had much better endure for a few months the hardship of grain prices unreasonably high than to engage in an embargo war, or discourage our farmers from extending the grain area. And there is as much reason for an embargo on cotton as on wheat."

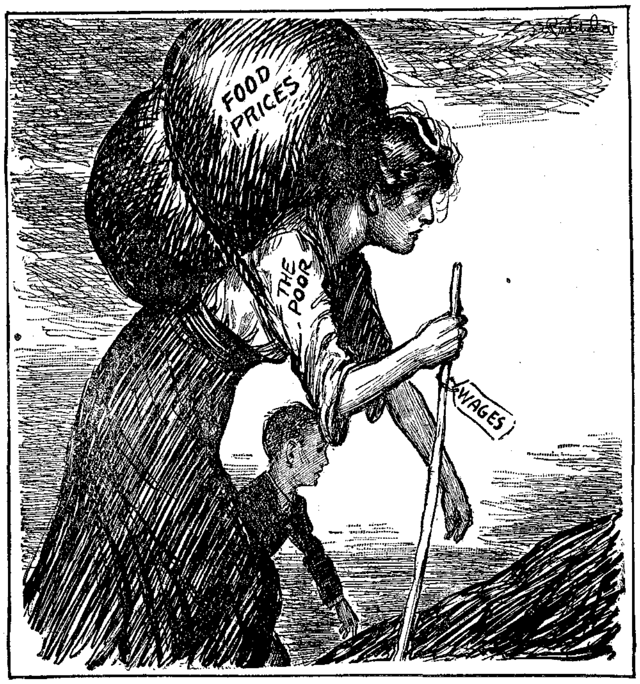
Another opponent of the embargo is the *Florida Times-Union* (Dem.), which says that "if it should depress the price of wheat, leaving that of other products as high as ever, it would be the grossest case of robbery of a class that has yet been practised, and that is saying a great deal," for "if it succeeded, it would compel the farmer to pay for his double-priced shoes with half-price wheat." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) maintains that no one can stop for as long as ten minutes to think about an embargo without seeing that it is an immensely complicated subject, and it is confident that "the more it is discust the slower will Congress be to act."



THE STAR BOARDER. —Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

MORE IN THE PAY-ENVELOPS

OUR WAR-FED PROSPERITY and the higher cost of living are held jointly responsible for the large wage-increases which are being announced every day—the employers have more money, the workers need more. Wage advances, says *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), "are an absolute necessity" and "an act of simple justice to the work people, inasmuch as owing to the great rise in prices the purchasing power of a given sum of money is so very much less than formerly." And, it continues, "where huge profits are being enjoyed, as is so notoriously the case in the steel trade, it would be abhorrent to every sense of fair dealing not to let the wage-earners share in the prosperity." The steel industry can not supply the clamorous demand for its product, and for this product, as *The Boston News Bureau* notes, it is getting "on an average about 90 per cent. more per ton than only a year ago." This has its bearing on the news of the $20,000,000 just added to its annual pay-roll by the United States Steel Corporation, and the similar actions of independent steel-makers. Cotton-goods prices, the same Boston editor observes, "are at undreamed-of altitudes." And in almost every New England cotton-mill town the operatives are getting 10 per cent. more pay this week than they did last.



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THE STAFF OF LIFE.
—Batchelor in the New York *Evening Journal.*

No less significant is the story of how the president of one of New York's great trust companies did some of his own marketing recently and was struck with the enormously high prices of everything. So, according to the New York *Times*, he suggested an investigation which resulted in the discovery that the cost of living had increased just 31 per cent. Whereupon the company decided to add 31 per cent. to most of their employees' monthly salaries, the payments to continue as long as the present high prices prevail.

"The trend toward wage-raising is almost universal," as the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, and the news dispatches tell of increasing wages for workers of all trades, and in all sections of the country. The Steel Trust advance affects 250,000 men, and, as several editors note, it is the third 10 per cent. raise of the present year. The successive advances of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey mean that its employees are getting 37 per cent. more than they did in August, 1915, while their working-days are shorter. Silk-mills near Passaic, New Jersey, have followed up an earlier increase of 20 per cent., with one of 10 more. Some 30,000 workers employed by the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association are to get wage-increases of from 35 to 40 per cent., and non-member manufacturers are expected to follow. The Edison Company and the Consolidated Gas Company of New York have devised schemes for paying their workers the same percentage on their quarterly wages that stockholders receive in dividends on their stock. The Westinghouse Electric Company reports a 12 per cent. increase. The Northern Pacific Railroad's less highly paid workers get a 5 per cent. wage-raise. New York State glove manufacturers are to give their Fulton County workers from 4 to 25 per cent. more than they have been getting. It was recently announced in Chicago that twenty-five business concerns were putting an additional $10,000,000 per year into the pay-envelops of their 100,000 employees. Some 35,000 employees of the American Woolen Company get a 10 per cent. raise. Others sharing in this wide-spread distribution of prosperity are rubber-workers in Rhode Island, cement-workers in New Jersey, coal-miners in Kentucky, cotton-mill operatives in Georgia, potters in Ohio, tanners in Pennsylvania, plow-makers in Indiana, Colorado Fuel and Iron employees in Colorado, lumbermen in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, explosives-makers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Missouri, and Oklahoma, and the scattered employees of the Adams, Wells Fargo, and Western express companies.

RAILROAD INSOLVENCY VANISHING

SUBSTANTIAL CHEER for the railroads, according to no less an authority than the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, is to be found in the fact that the 42,000 miles of railroad that were in the hands of receivers a year ago are now either solvent or on the threshold of solvency. Statistics published by *The Railway Age Gazette* in October, 1915, and cited in these pages, showed that one-sixth of the railroad mileage of the United States, representing a capitalization of about two and a half billion dollars, was then being operated by receivers. But now the leading organ of railroad finance considers it "safe to say that the end of 1916 will see the bulk of these railroads prepared to resume their independent existence, free from the trammels of the courts and out of the toils of creditors." Owing to legal formalities the receiverships may not be entirely wound up by the close of the year, "but at the most it will only be a matter of a short while before the properties will be definitely out of the hands of the courts." To quote *The Chronicle* further:

> "As evidence of what has been achieved in that respect, there is, besides the Wabash reorganization of last year, first of all the present reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. The New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, originally part of the St. Louis & San Francisco, completed its reorganization as an independent company early in the year. The Western Pacific R.R., another of the unfortunates, is also on its feet again.
>
> "Rehabilitation of the Missouri Pacific will also be an accomplished fact within a short time. This week there has been submitted the reorganization plan of another large railroad system, namely, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
>
> "Two other Southwestern properties, namely, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Texas & Pacific, have also passed into the hands of receivers, the latter only quite recently, and its mileage (1,852 miles) is additional to the 42,000 miles operated by receivers last year; reorganization plans for both these companies are expected in the early future. Then, also, the foreclosure sale of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R.R., which is to be succeeded by the Gulf, Mobile & Northern, has just been confirmed by the United States Circuit Court at Mobile.
>
> "A lengthy plan for the reorganization of the Pere Marquette R.R., which has long been in the custody of the courts, was submitted two weeks ago. The Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R. was sold at foreclosure on October 30, and purchased by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. as reorganization managers. The Minneapolis & St. Louis luckily was able to readjust its finances without a receivership, and the Western Maryland is now also being helped out of its difficulties by amicable arrangement."

On the other side of the account, *The Chronicle* admits, we have the recent receivership of the Boston & Maine R.R., with its 2,500 miles of track. "But this step, too, was taken to facilitate reorganization, and brings nearer definite readjustment of the company's affairs." Concerning the broader significance of the facts already stated, the same authority goes on to say:

> "This restoring to solvency of embarrassed railroad properties is a vital and an encouraging and assuring fact in the situation. Added strength is given to the railroad system of the whole country by the restoration to health of these ailing members. As convalescence of the embarrassed companies is, one after another, assured, the railroad prospect should steadily brighten; and with present traffic and revenues expanding it should be possible soon to advance railroad credit again to a point where the investment capital needed for the proper development of United States railroads will be readily obtainable."

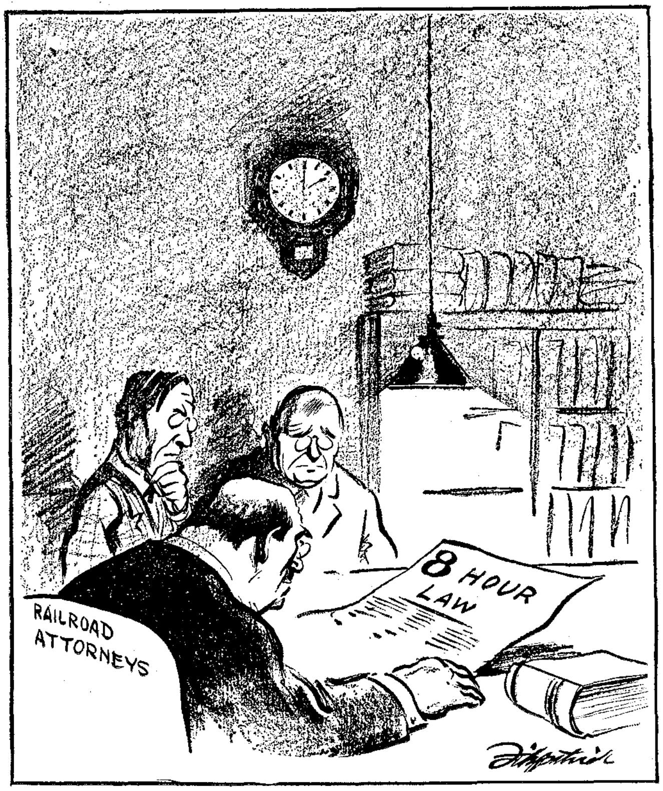
The only cloud that casts a shadow across this brilliant prospect, concludes this financial journal, "is the attitude of that certain class of railroad employees which has recently compelled the abject surrender of Congress to its demands and secured the enactment of a statute which, if sustained by the courts, will enormously increase the expenses of the railroads at a time when prices for railway material and supplies are rising to prohibitive figures." In other words, the Adamson Law is seen as the only remaining obstacle in the way of an era of golden prosperity for the railroads. For "inflated prices for material will disappear with the end of the war, but the burden of wages kept unreasonably high by statute, in response to the clamor of a class, can not be shifted, and will remain to permanently cripple unless the courts defeat the attempt."

RAILROADS INVITING A NEW YOKE

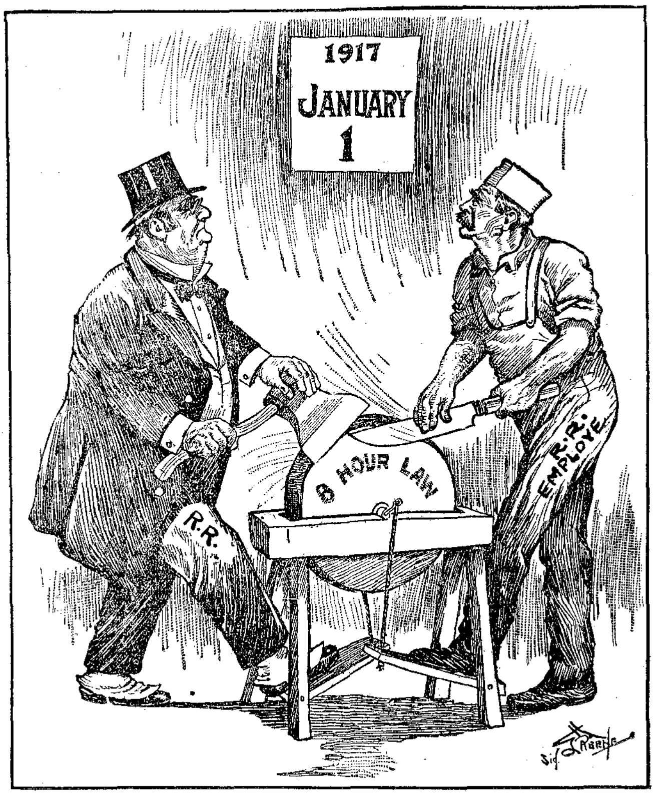
THE RAILROADS, which not so long ago fought uncompromisingly against every extension of Federal control over their affairs, are now asking the National Government to take over the entire task of regulation which it now shares with the forty-eight State Governments. This fact stands out as the most striking feature of the initial hearings before the Newlands Committee, a joint Congressional committee appointed to investigate the broader problems connected with the railroads and other public utilities. This investigation, predicts the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, "is likely to prove the most important industrial inquiry ever held in the United States." The first witness heard was Mr. Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the railway executives' advisory committee. In the course of direct testimony and cross-examination Mr. Thom made it clear that the railroads would welcome the following changes: Assumption of the entire power and duty of regulation by the National Government; Federal incorporation; the creation of a new national railroad commission, with regional commissions taking over the duties of local investigation now performed by the field-examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission; a grant of authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe minimum as well as maximum rates; and exclusive power in the Federal Government to supervise issues of railroad securities. The railroads, says Mr. Thom, now "accept the view that regulation is a permanent and enduring fact of government in America," but they wish the regulation to be exercised by one supreme authority rather than by forty-nine conflicting ones.

Despite their present exceptional prosperity as reflected in their net earnings, explains Mr. Thom, the railroads are facing conditions which may prove disastrous not only to them, but to the country as a whole; and he even suggests that the impairment of railroad credit and the consequent inability of the companies to build the new mileage and rolling stock needed for the proper handling of the country's freight form the basic cause of the present high cost of living. Private capital, he argues, will not undertake the necessary new construction while the railroads are handicapped and their earning power made problematical by the conflicting laws passed by Congress and the various State legislatures, and by the equally conflicting rules laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the various State railroad and public service commissions. If the nation is not to be crippled by a straight-jacket of inadequate transportation facilities, he affirms, the railroads will need a new investment of $1,500,000,000 a year for the next ten years. And the reform most likely to reassure investors in railroad securities and to bring forward the new capital required, Mr. Thom seems to believe, is the national incorporation of all railroads engaged in interstate commerce. Eighty-five per cent. of the railroad business of the country, he points out, is now interstate, and most of the remaining 15 per cent. is done incidentally, mainly with the same equipment and the same operating service.

So immense is the field to be covered by the Newlands investigation, and so many the theories and solutions that will be offered at the hearings, that we will not attempt in this article more than a brief outline of the case for Federal control. "If something is not done," Mr. Thom assured the committee, "Government ownership will come and State control of all sorts will cease." To illustrate the injustice of present conditions



WORKING OVERTIME.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.



PREPAREDNESS.
—Greene in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

FIRST RESULTS OF THE ADAMSON LAW.

he cited the recent case in which the New York Central, which has not over twenty miles of line in Illinois, was taxed $600,000 by that State as a condition to the issue of certain securities. Asking why the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, and the others through which the road runs could not with as much reason exercise the same rights, he went on to say:

> "If they did, commerce as a whole would be most onerously burdened. If they did not, then their own commerce must help to bear the burden of this tax placed upon the road by the State of Illinois, contrary to their views of the justice of such a tax."

"We appeal to you," he said to the commissioner, "for credit to enable us to move our cars faster, to double-track our lines, and to enlarge our freight-yards."

In order to finance railroad properties under present conditions, he proceeded, stock should be able to return 6 per cent. on the investment and pass 3 per cent. to surplus. But at present "only thirty-nine railroads with 47,363 miles of tracks could qualify under this test," and "one hundred and thirty-seven, with a mileage of 185,219, could not be financed on any such basis."

Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and of the joint committee which bears his name, is reported as agreeing with Mr. Thom that the railroads should be incorporated under the Federal Government, while Representative Adamson, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce and vice-chairman of the Newlands Committee, opposes Federal incorporation. But the idea of the railroads, replies Mr. Thom, is to interfere as little as possible with State rights:

> "Of course, where the local laws are inconsistent with the Federal law, the State would have to give way. My plan would not affect State taxes, Jim Crow laws, and crossing regulations."

Mr. Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, testified before the committee that there is no constitutional or other legal bar to the Federalization of the railroads. The arguments on the other side are still to be heard.

LETTING ROUMANIA "PAY THE PRICE"

KING FERDINAND of Roumania not long ago said that he and his people were looking forward "soberly and seriously" to the problems confronting them, "but with the certainty that our sacrifices will not be in vain and that ultimate victory must and will be the inevitable end. In the achievement of this aim the people of Roumania, from the Throne to the lowest peasant, are willing to pay the price." To-day Roumania is paying the price in the conquest of her Wallachian and Dobrudjan territories by the Teutons and the perilous plight of her main army. Not only that, but her allies are letting her pay the price, as our editorial writers note, wondering the while if the nation on the Danube is to suffer the fate of Belgium and Servia. Some, like the Indianapolis *Star*, think "little sympathy need be wasted on a nation like Roumania, that goes into the war merely for what it can make out of it, if it turns out to have guessed wrong." Others note the situation in Greece, where King Constantine's refusal to help the Allies is leading to coercive acts on their part and renewed protests on his, and conclude with the New York *Commercial*, that if Roumania is conquered, as "seems likely," then "the King of Greece will be fully justified in the attitude he has taken, that Greece should stay out of the war because the Germans are winning and will be in a position to treat a belligerent Greece as they have treated Servia and Roumania."

The "rights of the little nations," of which "so much was heard when Belgium's neutrality was violated," seem to the Indianapolis *News* "to have little to do with the campaign as planned by general headquarters." As far as the Entente Allies are concerned—

> "The belief persists that their chief concern is success on the Somme and north of Monastir. Are they willing to let Roumania pay the penalty for advance in these regions? So it seems at present. If this should prove to be true, it would discount English and French assurances of protection to the weaker states."

And the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* similarly reflects upon Roumania's fate as one of the small belligerents in a great war:

"Belgium made a gallant fight at the beginning of the war and performed an incalculable service for the Entente Allies. She was crusht by the Germans, and the feeling has been, and is, that her allies were unable to save her. Servia and Montenegro were alined with the Entente, and are still fighting, but they are to-day practically without domain. Perhaps the great Powers with which they are joined in arms couldn't prevent the overrunning of their countries. When the Roumanians entered the war, neutral observers naturally felt that they, adequately supported by the Russians, British, and French, would make some dent in the positions of the Central Powers; but, instead of that, they appear to be in danger of suffering the fate of Belgium, Servia, and Montenegro. A few weeks ago the Roumanian King issued a public plea to his allies that they should not allow his land to suffer the fate of Belgium. It is now a question whether that very catastrophe is not going to overtake them. It is really little wonder that the Greek King is not eager to espouse the cause of the Entente Allies. If they are to present a balanced account to this and future generations, they have yet a great deal to do for the little nations that have fought with them. Will they do it? It is an ominous fact that little nations have not always fared well by the terms of peace, after having spent their blood and treasure in common cause with great Powers."

Roumania's case is held by the Springfield *Republican* to be "hopeless unless Russia can with belated energy bring enough force to save something from the wreck." That Russia means to do all in her power to help her neighbor and ally is shown by this statement by General Brussiloff, which appears in the London *Times* correspondence from Russia's Southwestern front:

"Roumania is now feeling for the first time the pressure of the war and the bitterness of defeat, but Roumania must realize that her defeats are but incidents in the greater campaign, for behind her stands great Russia, who will see to it that her brave little ally, who has come into the war for just cause, does not ultimately suffer for her daring in espousing the cause for which we are all fighting.

"I can speak with authority when I state that, from the Czar down to the common soldier, the united sentiment of Russia is that Roumania should be protected, helped, and supported in every possible way. The Roumanians must feel faith in the great heart of Russia and the Russian people, and must know also that in the effort we make to save them this sentiment is a dominant factor, and that it is not merely a question of our own self-interest to protect our left flank."

"Labored explanations of why the Entente Allies allowed another small nation to fall victim to the strategy and strength of the Central Empires can not," remarks the Chicago *Post*, "detract in any degree from the credit Teuton efficiency must derive as a consequence of this latest demonstration." Our editors are waiting for a counter-move of the Allies before estimating the results of the Teuton campaign against Roumania. Yet "one thing stands out now," as the New York *Commercial* sees it:

"Von Hindenburg has put the outcome of the war in doubt by a single stroke that should have been anticipated by his opponents—and was not."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

We should not wish to live in Berlin, altho potatoes are selling for less there than in Providence.—*Providence Journal.*

In the reorganization of Europe, if it ever comes, Belgium would probably like to become an island.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Probably we shall never run for President; but if we ever do we shall hurry to shake hands with Hiram Johnson.—*Dallas News.*

It is only natural that the fighting in the Drama region, near Monastir, should be conspicuous in the theater of war.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mr. Bryan may find that he can lead the donkey to water, but that he can't make him drink.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Adamson Law got the Hook.—*Philadelphia North American.*

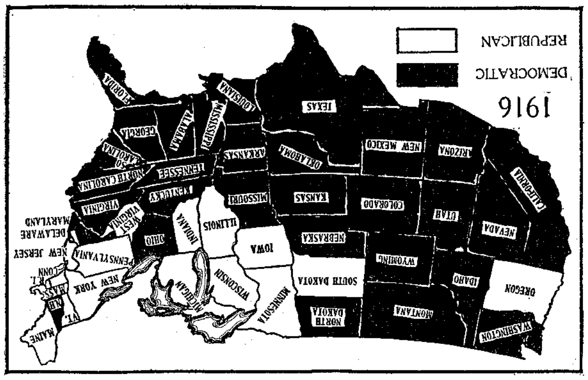
Armies of Balkan Powers ought to be healthy—they retire early and often.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Republican leaders will vouch for the quality of the California lemon crop.—*Seymour (Ind.) Republican.*

England wishes Charles I. of Austria a reign as pleasant as that of her own Charles I.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The farmer used to pray for dollar wheat; now he lets the consumer do the praying.—*Paterson Press-Guardian.*

Under existing political conditions it is almost impossible for the demon rum to keep his spirits up.—*Washington Post.*



THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY SEEMS HUNGRY FOR MORE TERRITORY.

The way prices keep going up makes one wish that when Sir Isaac Newton invented gravitation he had made it a little stronger.—*Indianapolis News.*

They say that the new ruler of Austria is democratic, so, of course, he need expect no congratulations from Mr. Hughes until the official count is reported.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The parcel post is so cluttered up with mail-order pianos that the farmers don't seem to have a chance to send any butter and eggs direct to the consumer.—*Boston Transcript.*

The brotherhoods rest confidently on the proposition that, however wise the directors and stockholders may be, they do not know how to run a locomotive between two given points.—*Washington Star.*

"Millions of dollars lost on the election," says a New York paper. Which is merely a pessimistic way of expressing the fact that millions of dollars were won on the election.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

If you were a strike organizer or a walking delegate and had a big plan to paralyze a great industry and the bosses came along and voluntarily raised wages all along the line, wouldn't it make you mad?—*New York Morning Telegraph*

It is now the House of Perhapsburg.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

At any rate, nobody can ever accuse the King of Greece of carrying a chip on his shoulder.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

The American and Mexican conferees could probably reach an agreement if they wouldn't drag in the subject of Mexico.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement these days would have to be prosecuted among millionaires exclusively.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Maybe all those Illinois women voted for Mr. Hughes on the assumption that the Republican chairman was Ella Wheeler Wilcox.—*Dallas News.*

The railroad-strike danger that the President drove away appears to have had a return ticket.—*Boston Herald.*

A ukelele is a mandolin with a press-agent.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Prohibition movement is intended to be a dry-cleaning process.—*Christian Home and School (Erie).*

Sometimes a River of Doubt turns out to be only the old familiar Salt River.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

President Wilson wants "justice with a heart in it." A backbone is also essential.—*Toledo Blade.*

If Miss Rankin has the last word in *The Congressional Record*, we hope she speaks early.—*Columbus Citizen.*

Berlin sees an advantage in the evacuation of Monastir, but only after its evacuation.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Germans, according to their own admission, conquer only places of the highest strategical importance and lose only positions of no strategic value.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

All the railroads are going to get together to fight the Adamson Law, to find out whether it is a law or just something passed by Congress.—*Detroit News.*

In 1926 they will probably speak gently of the good old days when flour was only ten dollars per barrel and shoes cost but thirty dollars a pair.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The war has doubled the cost of building navy vessels in America. Great Britain not only finds them expensive to build, but even more so to keep up.—*Philadelphia North American.*

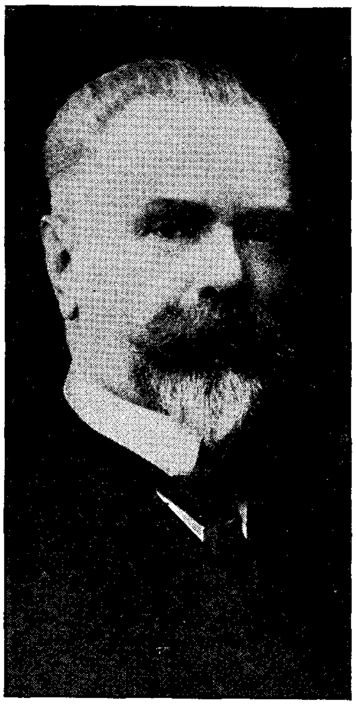
Germany is said to intend soon to create an independent kingdom out of Lithuania, also. This equals the generosity of Artemus Ward, who contributed to the war all his wife's relations.—*St. Louis Star.*

That heavy demand for cents, nickels, and dimes, which is embarrassing the mint managers, looks mighty queer in these days of unparalleled prosperity. What do you suppose people can get for such coins?—*Indianapolis News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE THREATENED DISRUPTION OF THE ENTENTE

THE PALL OF SILENCE which has shrouded the sudden dismissal of Boris Stürmer as Prime Minister of Russia is now beginning to lift, and it is possible to glean a little information about what seems to have been perhaps the most momentous crisis of the war. That well-informed Socialist paper, the *Berner Tagwacht*, states that Stürmer was dismissed because he had negotiated, and almost consummated, a separate peace with the Central Powers. But for the dramatic and unexampled intervention of the Russian people through their representatives in the Duma, Russia, we are told, would now be out of the war, or even in the war again on the other side. What effect this would have had on the military situation may easily be imagined. The startling suggestion that Russia would thus desert allies who came into the war more or less on her account loses some of its strangeness when we reflect that Russia has a curious habit of changing sides in the middle of a war. Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War had Russia first for an enemy, then as an ally, and then again as a foe, while during the Napoleonic wars Europe never quite knew from day to day whether the Czar was fighting for or against the French. Some powerful inducement, however, must have been held out to tempt the Russian bureaucracy to contemplate such a step in the twentieth century; just what it was we do not know, but we can gather from the German press the direction in which it lay. For example, the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* recently wrote:



BORIS STÜRMER,

The Russian Premier, who would have made peace with Germany, but failed and was dismissed.

> "Let us do away with Germany's foreign policy as regards Russia, for the only serious cause for disagreement is regarding Constantinople, unless Russia wishes to secure the destruction of Turkey. Germany has no intention of turning Turkey into an Australia, but only wishes her to continue as a State, and to protect her against aggression. We will do our share in helping her get rich, but we can not secure that end by ourselves, and we are ready to consent to every one taking part in strengthening Turkey as an economic force, so that the Sublime Porte may have an open door for every one. Russia's whole problem is how to expand economically, and she must send her goods to Turkey. What does she need Constantinople for? If she does, we are at cross-purposes, and there can be no possible agreement."

The Berlin organ summed up by holding out the promise to Russia of the economic control of Constantinople without the actual possession of the city—a proposal that might tempt a practical-minded autocracy, but hardly likely to appeal very strongly to the mystical Russian, as it does not restore to Christianity that venerated shrine of the Orthodox faith, the ancient church of St. Sophia. These hints regarding Constantinople were evidently not overwell received by the Russian press, for we find the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* saying:

> "The question of the fate of Constantinople will be settled without the knowledge or participation of the Germans, and they had better accustom themselves to this idea. Articles about the Dardanelles and Constantinople are only a symptom of the extraordinary nervousness with which the German papers throw themselves first to one side, then to another, seeking for some ray of light or issue from this predicament. The German public must be comforted with fantastic hopes, so they speculate as to the possibility of joint action of Germany and Russia on the question of the Straits, even at the price of the dissatisfaction which must be caused in Constantinople circles. You see, they are disposing of Turkish property without consulting the Turks. And the single object of all this is to inspire Russia with suspicions as to the sincerity of British policy!"

GOTTLIEB VON JAGOW,

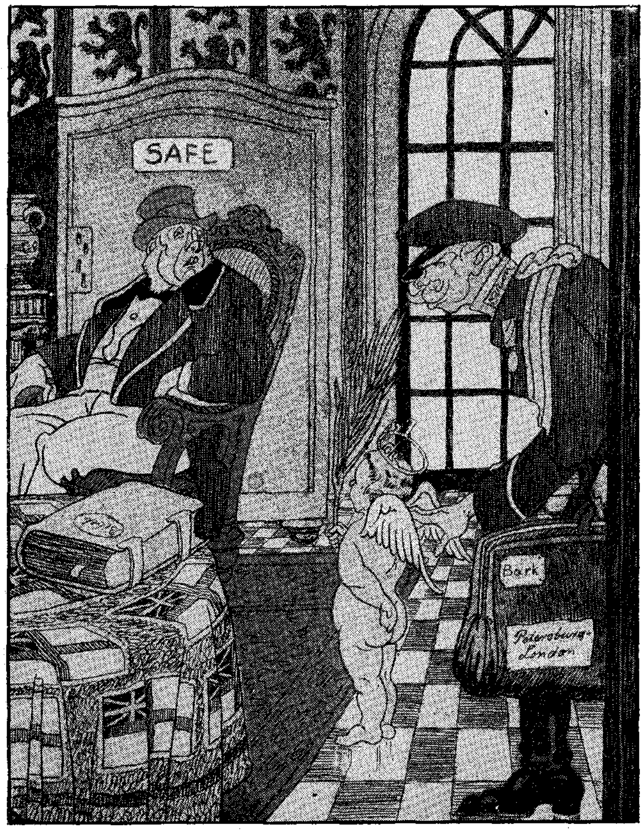
The Kaiser's Foreign Secretary, who offered Russia peace and resigned when his effort ended in failure.

The terms offered to Boris Stürmer by Gottlieb von Jagow are stated to have been received by the *Berner Tageblatt*, one of the strongest pro-German organs in Switzerland. The *Tageblatt* claims inspiration from "competent sources," and thus details the German offer:

> "Russia is to abandon its aspirations for the hegemony of the Balkans and for the possession of Constantinople. In return the Dardanelles are to be opened for its merchantmen and war-ships in so far as it respects the continuance of Turkey as an ally of the Central Powers.
>
> "The financial side of the question is to be settled by a mutual renunciation of claims for indemnity.
>
> "Russia is to receive that part of Bukowina and eastern Galicia in which the Ruthenians predominate. It is to get Moldavia from Roumania.
>
> "Russia is to cede a certain part of Courland and Lithuania to Germany. Armenia is to go to Russia, and Russia is to have a free hand toward the Persian Gulf.
>
> "Turkey is to be indemnified through the reacquisition of Egypt. Egypt is to be conquered, via the land-route, by a Turkish-German-Austrian army, and the Suez Canal is to be put under the control of the Central Powers, as a means of holding England in check. . . . . . .
>
> "In case Russia should not be in a position further to fulfil its financial obligations to France, it is advised simply to repudiate these debts to France and to depend in the future upon

the German money-lender, who has shown himself to be stronger than the French."

With the intervention of the Duma, supported by the Ministers of War and Marine, the negotiations fell through, and the Russian Premier and the German Foreign Minister have been relegated by their respective sovereigns to private life. Comment in the Russian press may be said not to exist, for most of the Petrograd papers consist of little more than head-lines and blank spaces; the Allied press, too, has been singularly discreet, and the *Daily Chronicle's* remarks are typical of the attitude taken by the London papers. It says:



A SURE METHOD.

RUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER (to Peace)—"You go forward, child. Then John Bull will come to his senses and give me the money I need." —*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

> "The fall of Premier Stürmer was due to criticism on two grounds—first, the disorganization of the Russian food-supply; secondly, the alleged attempt to promote a patched-up peace. Regarding the latter criticism we can only say that, whatever the facts may have been, the history of the past ten days has shown that the Duma and the Army are entirely against such a peace, and have the same conviction regarding the need of a decisive victory as England and France."

The Westminster Gazette thus greets the new Premier:

> "Mr. Trepoff's appointment symbolizes the unity of the crown, the people, the Government, and the Duma in a determination to carry the war to a victorious issue. Mr. Trepoff stands in the public mind for a vigorous prosecution of the war at all costs. . . . To those who have watched current opinion in Germany for the last six months it has been quite evident that strong hopes were built upon concluding a separate peace with Russia."

Some editors see a proof of these peace negotiations in the condition of affairs in Roumania, where Russian support has been conspicuously inadequate, a state of affairs, they argue, which would be natural were Russian statesmen expecting an early peace. Added to this, Mr. Lloyd-George's remark in the British House of Commons that he might find it necessary to make a statement to the members in secret session, and coupled with the retirement of Messrs. Stürmer and von Jagow, they consider that the case is fairly proved. In further confirmation of their views they argue that the proclamation of the kingdom of Poland did not take place until Germany was convinced that Russia was obdurate. Whatever there may be in these views, the very vehemence of Russian official denials is curiously suggestive. In our last issue we quoted two emanating from Petrograd; here is one given out by the Russian Legation in Bern, in answer to the statements of the *Berner Tagwacht* and the *Berner Tageblatt.* It runs:

> "The Swiss newspapers are repeating news spread by the German press to the effect that there is a tendency toward peace in Russia. It is even pretended that negotiations have been opened. These rumors are completely false, and it can only cause astonishment to see the neutral press lending itself to the propagation of such news. The news originates with journals among which the wish is undoubtedly the father to the thought."

IRELAND'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

"WE GO INTO OPPOSITION," said Mr. Redmond, at Waterford, when he formulated his "demands" upon the Government for immediate action in Ireland. A sympathetic article in the London *New Statesman* deals faithfully with Mr. Redmond, and tells us that an attitude of opposition at Westminster is unnecessary, as Ireland has a unique opportunity of obtaining an Irish government of Ireland at once if only representative Irishmen will get together and decide just what they want. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has said as much. Meanwhile, says this Socialist weekly, Mr. Redmond's "demands" are not demands at all, but very sensible suggestions which should be immediately received:

> "It must be realized that in relation to Irish opinion, Mr. Redmond was never so much of a moderate as he is now. His so-called demands are really suggestions. Certain things ought to be done; unless they are done, Sinn Fein will keep the upper hand, to the detriment of recruiting. These things include the release of the untried prisoners of the Rebellion, the political treatment of the prisoners now in penal servitude, the removal of power from the Ascendency group in Ireland, and immediate preparations for bringing the Home Rule Act into operation."

After discussing these suggestions in some detail, *The New Statesman* proceeds to consider the views of Mr. Duke, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, saying:

> "England is unwilling to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas; but Ireland, if she will, may govern herself. This seems to be the position with regard to the last of Mr. Redmond's demands—that for the operation of Home Rule. 'Any measure of Home Rule' that may be agreed upon among Irishmen, were Mr. Duke's words, nor did he attach to them any proviso about conscription. The Irish members, however, object that complete unity of opinion is impossible, and the demand for it undemocratic; they will retire into opposition and throw the onus of 'settlement' upon the Government. And certainly England, historically, and Mr. Duke's own party, contemporarily, bear the chief responsibility for the existence of Ulster as a bar to Home Rule. 'It was not,' said Mr. Duke, 'that the British Parliament were not ready to concede Home Rule'—this assertion, in the light of quite recent history in Ulster, might be taken as the height of cruel irony. But Mr. Duke in his allusions to Irish disunity, evidently had others besides the Covenanters in his mind. The present Home Rule Bill has, in fact, lost its charms for the majority of Irishmen; what is required at the moment is a Conference—attended not only by Mr. Redmond's supporters, but also by the Sinn-Feiners and those Unionists of the South and West who accept the principle of Home Rule—for the discussion of improvements in the Act and the definition of the Irish attitude toward Ulster. The first step toward a settlement will have been taken when Mr. Redmond, as the spokesman of all Ireland outside of the irreconcilable Unionist faction, can present an Irish scheme for Home Rule; the next step will depend on the amount of pressure which the Irish on the one part and the Government on the other may be willing to exercise on the Covenanters. It seems incredible that the Nationalists of Ireland should reject an official English assurance, unheard of till now, that they have only to frame their own scheme of Home Rule, and it will meet with acceptance in Parliament."

When we examine the views of the extreme Tories, it seems doubtful if Mr. Duke could make his words good, for the Tories in the British Government, led by Lord Lansdowne—himself nominally an Irishman—are a formidable influence, and they demand that, during the war at any rate, a firm hand be kept upon the Ireland they distrust. A typical Tory view is exprest by *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, which writes:

> "Before Ireland will throw her weight into the scale against Germany, we are told, she must be 'free.' What she means by freedom she does not explain, nor do we know. She has for a hundred years enjoyed a freedom which is not granted to any of the Dominions, whose constitution she pretends would satisfy her. She has been vastly overrepresented in the British Parliament, which we take to be one practical form of 'freedom,' and she has been 'free' to meddle in the government of England and Scotland as she chose. . . . . . .
>
> "The Home Rule Bill, which is on the statute-book, and which is not likely ever to become a reality, does not and can not satisfy her. What does she want, then?"

Whatever it is she wants, argues *Blackwood's*, she must not have it during the war, and she will certainly not be satisfied with Home Rule after it:

> "When the Irish enjoyed the blessings of Home Rule they joined the French against England. When they enjoyed the blessings of Union they joined the Germans against us. There is not much difference in the result, and we can say no more than that now, as always, England's difficulty seems to Ireland an opportunity to rebel.
>
> "Nor is it England's fault that the Home Rule Bill, which is on the statute-book, still remains a specimen in a constitutional museum. It is the Irish themselves who make it an impossibility. Were it brought into being at once, it would only reawaken the old hostility of North and South. Were it acceptable to the Nationalists, which we do not believe it would be for a moment, it would still be rejected by the six counties. Again, when the Irish demand that they should be as Canada or New Zealand, they forget that the financial independence which those Dominions enjoy is not theirs. The leaders of the Nationalist party have devoted themselves heart and soul to spoiling the temper of their supporters, and then cry aloud for a 'freedom' which they have always enjoyed."

HARDEN'S OLIVE-BRANCH—Devoting the whole of a recent number of his paper, the Berlin *Zukunft*, to an article entitled "Preliminary Examination," Maximilian Harden puts up a strong case for an armistice during which both belligerents can submit their case to an impartial tribunal whose decision they shall bind themselves to accept. He considers that recent speeches of Viscount Grey are tantamount to an invitation to arbitration, and says:

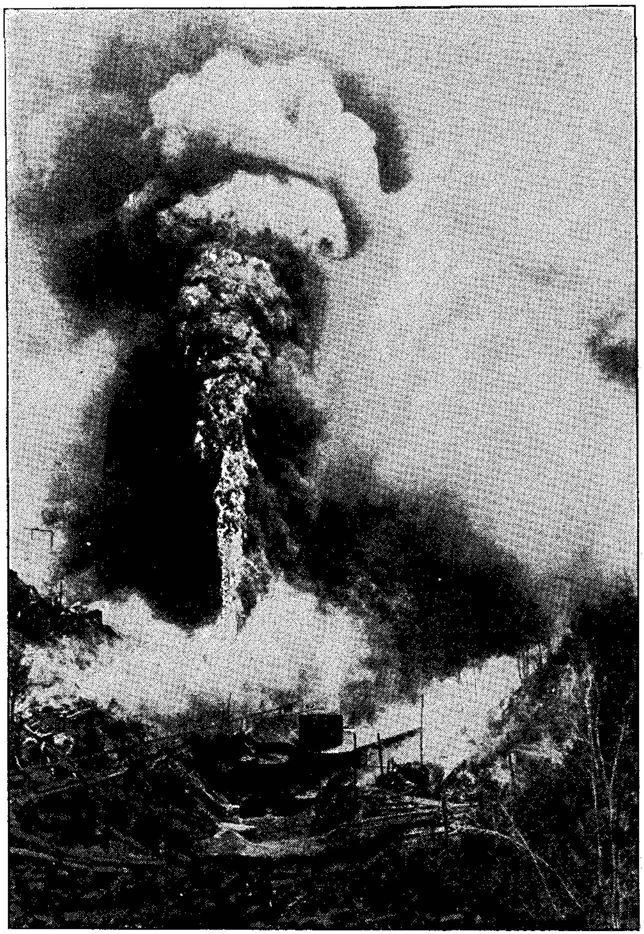
> "Listen, it is a statesman who speaks and not a conceited youngster. If we turn a deaf ear or ridicule the offer we shall soon hear that Germany's bad conscience has made it afraid to stand before a judge, that Germany's rapacity dreads a just judgment."

This bold German publicist puts in a passionate plea for the removal of all barriers that lie between this ideal and the belligerent nations. "Let the Goddess of Justice alone wield the sword until a decision has been arrived at." He continues:

> "If blindness started the world conflagration and mistrust let loose the furies, the verdict of a tribunal must end the mad outburst. If intention, design, or consciousness of guilt can be clearly proved, and only in the head of any ruling persons and not in the wish or the desire of the people who were startled one morning by the news that danger threatened home, hearth, and family, and who have since then succumbed to the frenzy of war, in that case let the Ministers fight out the feud as the three Horatii and Curiatii settled the quarrel between Rome and Alba Longa. Let the youth, the manhood, return from the bloody field to peace, and let them deliberate first with the old men of their own people and then with the trusted representatives of their enemies of yesterday as to how the awful wo of the nations can be alleviated, and how the deep wound on the breast of mankind can be healed."

ROUMANIA'S CRITICAL POSITION

THE FATE OF ENGLAND is linked with that of Roumania, says a pessimistic article in *Reynolds's Newspaper*, a London weekly which has often proved itself a discriminating critic and in possession of information regarding what is going on behind the scenes. *Reynolds's* evidently expects that things are apt to go hard with King Ferdinand's armies, and it blames the British Government for not foreseeing what the course of events would be. It says: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THE FIRST ROUMANIAN WAR-VIEW.

These blazing oil-wells were set on fire by the Roumanians in their retreat from Constanza.

> "It is well that the British public should realize the length of the war as well as the fact that the future of the British Empire is now being settled on the plains of Roumania. No amount of special pleading on the part of the apologists for the Government can alter this fact.
>
> "Nothing since the beginning of the war has happened, nor is anything likely to have a more powerful effect in the whole position, than the threatened crushing of Roumania. It is not only that Germany will get as much wheat and oil in the new territory as will keep them going for another year, but it will lend strength to the hands of that arch-German spy, King Constantine, at a moment when it is essential to the Allies' position that Venizelos be materially strengthened.
>
> "As we stated last week, the British Government weren't without full warning of the catastrophe likely to happen unless proper and adequate steps were taken to provide for the threatened German onslaught. But like so many other things in this war, the British Government only woke up to the dangers of the situation when it was too late."

The opinion of *Reynolds's* coincides very largely with that of Dr. E. J. Dillon, the veteran foreign publicist, who is Irish by birth but Russian by residence. Writing in the London *Daily Telegraph*, he urges the Allies to afford all the help in their power to the Latin Kingdom, which, he alleges, Germany is determined to overrun even at a disproportionate cost. While he takes a hopeful view of a situation which is a source of anxiety and grave concern in all the Allied capitals, he thinks that no sacrifice on the part of the Entente is too great to save Roumania from the fate of Servia. He says:

"In the deliberate judgment of the few who possess accurate knowledge of the driving forces of the war and a keen feeling for the politico-military necessities of the moment, Roumania is become the pivot of the European campaign. Circumstance, not choice, has made it so. Tested by accepted standards, by comparison of belligerents' resources, or even by the purely military consequences of recent events, this statement is undoubtedly paradoxical. For we have been repeatedly assured that so long as Roumania's armies are intact the loss of her territory can be logically proved to be of little moment to the Allies, and even to be positively disadvantageous to the enemy.

"But to reason on these lines in Roumania's case to-day would be misleading and dangerous. I venture to emphasize this view, because it is based upon varied and carefully sifted data, and is therefore well worthy of the attention of those upon whom prompt and energetic action depends. Events are certain to bear it out, in whatever direction they may point."

He next discusses the military situation in some detail and regards the recent arrival of Russian troops, after a strange delay, as offering a sure obstacle to any overwhelming sweep on the part of von Falkenhayn. But he thinks that—

"However difficult the invasion of Roumania seems, and is, Hindenburg may deem it well worth while to attempt it repeatedly at a seemingly prohibitive cost, and for this eventuality it behooves the Allied nations to be prepared. Unwonted promptitude and thoroughness on their part are essential to success. Russia, having discerned this, is now doing her part, and during the past few days has been dispatching troops which the enemy hoped would never come. It would be contrary to public interest to disclose the number, but it may be permissible to say that it represents a very liberal contribution to the undertaking.

"In short, all the Allied Governments are strenuously exerting themselves to belie the popular proverb that prevention is better than cure. And this is as it should be. For to frustrate Hindenburg's scheme no efforts can be too strenuous, no sacrifices too costly, because, as already stated, the bearings of the Roumanian campaign are become so far-reaching and varied that they can no longer be gaged by the standards of strategy, nor by those political criteria still in vogue which were hitherto looked upon as infallible."

The tone of the German press, especially of the military organs, confirms Dr. Dillon's surmise that Marshal von Hindenburg is determined to achieve a successful decision in the Southeast. For example, the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, long the organ of the military, has an article from the pen of Professor Theodor Schiemann, in which he offers Roumania the alternatives of peace or annihilation:

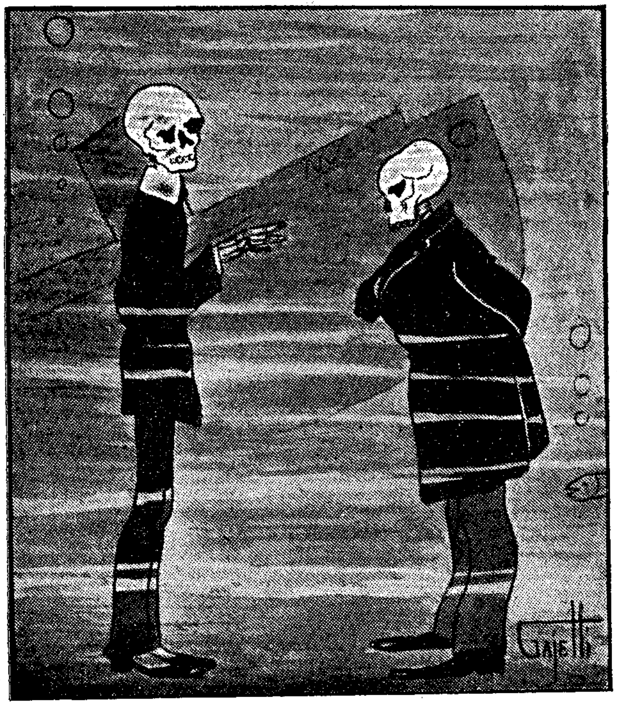
"Either Roumania sues for peace, and receives it at our hands on the terms which we deem desirable, in view of the world position and our economic and military necessities, or she remains in the sphere of influence of the Entente, and experiences the horrors of war in her own country. In this latter case, she is bound eventually to share the fate of Servia—a King in exile, her soldiers serving the stranger as mercenaries, and a country forced to yield to the conqueror all that he may require."

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR *U*-BOAT WAR—The German Government has collected all the correspondence between Berlin and Washington on the submarine issue and published it as an official White Book. The issue of this paper has been fruitful of comment in the Berlin press, and Captain Persius, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, holds America responsible for all that has occurred to make submarine warfare dangerous to the traveler at sea. He writes:

"The Government of the United States had it in their power to destroy all differences of opinion at their source, and do away with all the difficulties of submarine war. If only they had undertaken to guarantee that no merchant ship would be armed, Germany would then, on her part, have undertaken that no merchant ship should be attacked without warning.

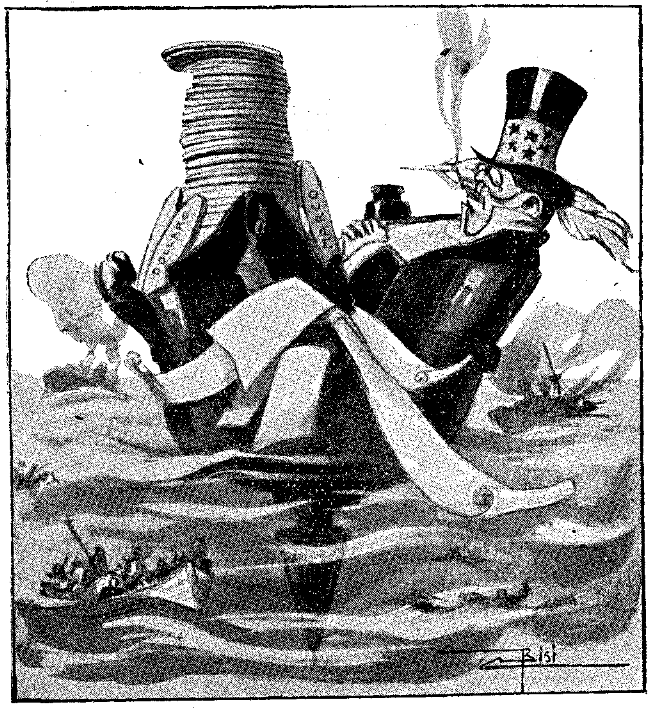
"On February 8, 1915, the German Government transmitted a memorandum to this effect to the United States and to all other neutral countries. Her point of view is unassailable. Unfortunately, the Government of the United States did not reply to this message. We hope we shall not again have to pass through such a correspondence.

"We have constantly emphasized the declaration of the German Government, that war between Germany and the United States would be inexcusable. This ought to receive the consent of the German people. We have exprest our confidence that our Government would find a way out of the labyrinth of international law which is compatible with a peace policy."



TWO OF THE VICTIMS.

"Never mind! President Wilson will certainly avenge us in a vigorous—note." —*Numero* (Turin).

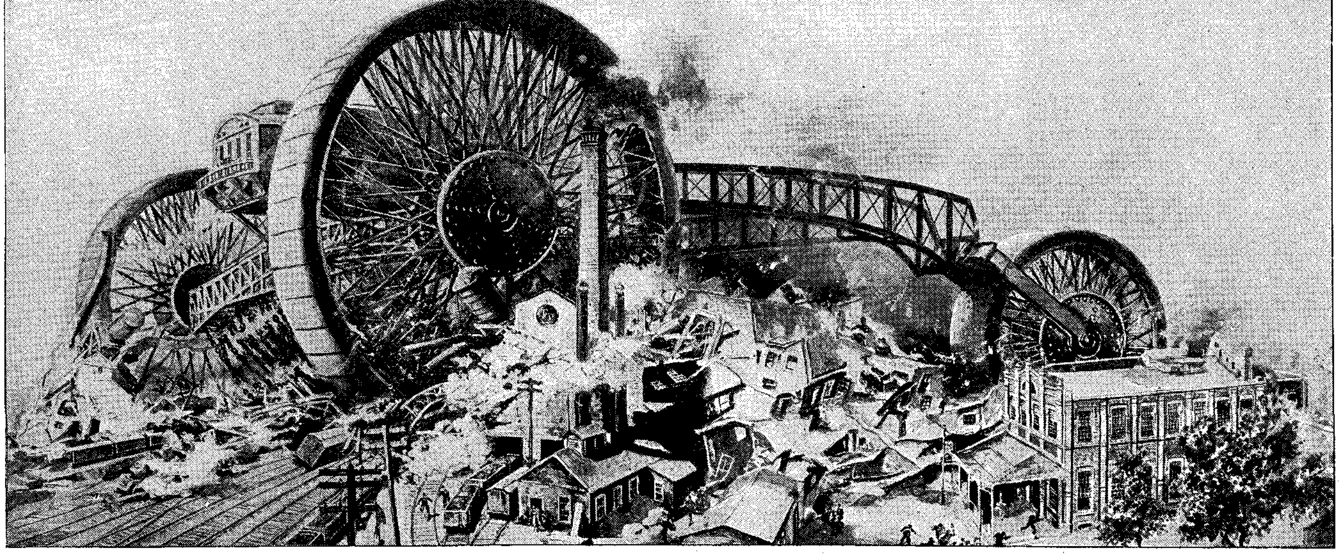


THE PERFECT NEUTRAL.

President Wilson dispassionately studying the submarine question. —*Numero* (Turin).

TWO ITALIAN GIBES AT AMERICA.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Illustrations with this article by courtesy of "Popular Science Monthly," New York.

A "LAND BATTLE-SHIP" THAT WOULD OUT-TANK THE "TANKS."

A GIGANTIC BATTLE-MACHINE

THE BRITISH "TANKS" have set the engineers to thinking. Is there any limit in size to the motor-driven, armored machine? One competent engineer, at least, thinks it possible to build motor-cars with wheels two hundred feet in diameter that will travel one hundred miles per hour. Such "land battle-ships" would need no guns; they would crush and demolish everything in their path. If "war is hell," then the land battle-ship of the future is to be the head devil. Possibly a terror on paper, where this monster still remains, would not be worth a serious thought if it were not fathered by a reputable engineer—a man whose inventions have already brought him fame—Mr. Frank Shuman. In *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, December), Mr. Shuman writes thus under the title, "The Giant Destroyer of the Future":

"There is no good engineering reason why an enormous wheeled structure, heavily armored and capable of traveling at high speed, should not wage the battles of the future. Technically, it is a far easier task to design and build a superdreadnought than a wheeled destroyer to run on solid ground. The ocean is a vast, level expanse. There are no hills and valleys. Water is the same in density everywhere. But land varies from the hardest rock to the softest quagmire. Here we have the reason why we still oppose armies against each other instead of machines.

"Undeniable as these difficulties are, it seems to me that they could be overcome by boldly designing a machine of such dimensions and of such energy that it could travel over ordinary land much as an automobile travels over a country road. A hill fifty feet high would be to that machine what a six-inch ridge of clay would be to an automobile; a swamp would no more hinder its course than half a foot of mud would stop a touring-car. Its speed would be at least one hundred miles an hour on the long, level, sandy beaches along our coasts. And even over rough inland country it would rush far more swiftly than any touring-car on a poor road. Indeed, in its speed would lie its destructive possibilities. The impact of a heavy mass moving with the velocity of an express-train would be irresistible. It could mow down everything before it with the relentlessness of a steam-roller. Guns would not be required to rout an enemy. An army would be as helpless in offering resistance as a flock of geese in the path of an automobile.

"It is impossible within the limits of a short article to describe this machine which I have conceived in all its details. Picture to yourself, however, a self-propelled machine, comprising three wheels and a heavily armored body or car. There are two wheels, one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in diameter in front, and a single smaller steering-wheel in the rear. The entire structure is short, so that the turning radius will be small.

"No doubt you are familiar with the military masts of our American battle-ships. They are latticed towers, not unlike cages. They are thus constructed so that whole sections of the latticework may be shot away; but the remaining portions will still support the mast.

"So I would build the wheels of my war-machine. Why not armor them instead? They would weigh far too much—thousands of tons, in fact. But the hub I would armor—and heavily. There the spokes would be concentrated so thickly that they might be shot away in great numbers. Besides, the hub and axle must be well protected. Therefore the center of each wheel would be a mass of armor as thick as that of a battle-cruiser.

"The two front wheels of this war-machine would have to be spaced about three hundred feet apart. They would have a tread about twenty feet wide—in other words, about as wide as an ordinary room. I would make them of steel plates four inches thick, bolted together in sections.

"Since the machine is to destroy by virtue of its inherent energy and not by means of guns, it would have a comparatively small car—a car which would not rise above the tops of the front wheels, which would be heavily armored, and which would serve primarily as a housing for the engines. The crew would be small—not more than perhaps thirty men.

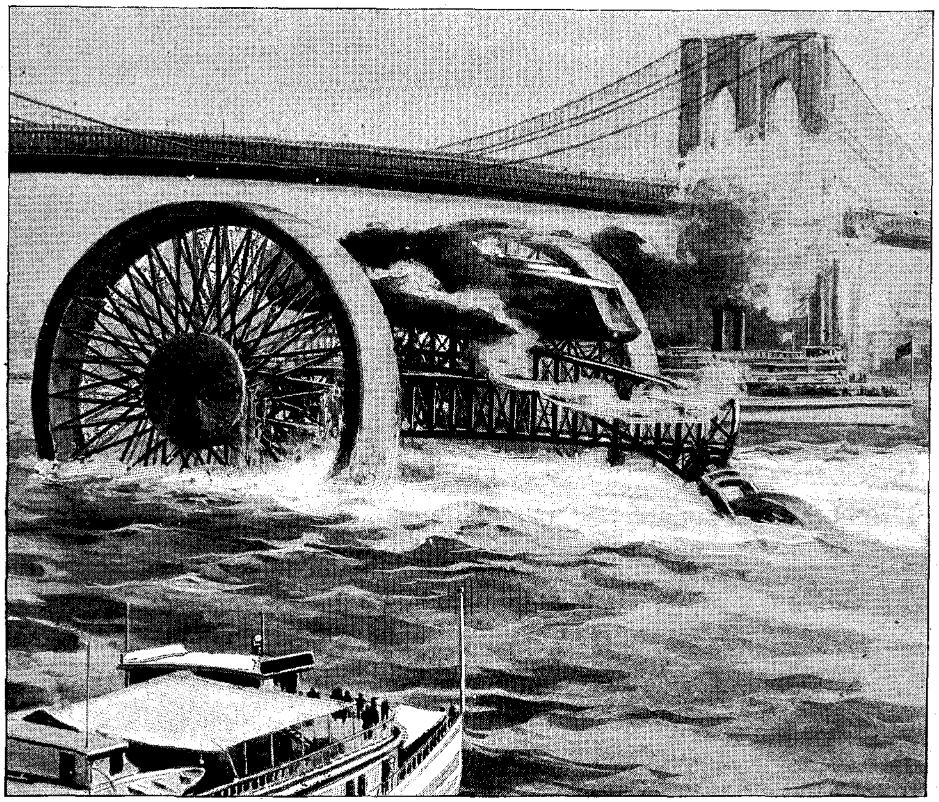
"I am fully aware that the problem of obtaining engines which will give this war-machine a speed of one hundred miles an hour is not easily solved. But if thousands of horse-power can be developed by the engines of pitching and rolling battle-ships, it is not unreasonable to suppose that competent engineers can be found to design and build steam-engines of twenty thousand horse-power, fed by oil-fired boilers."

Mr. Shuman reminds us that front wheels one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in diameter would make less than fifteen turns to the mile. This, he says, simplifies the matter of absorbing shocks. If a racing automobile leaps into the air when it strikes a pebble, because the spring suspension has not time to respond, it is obvious that the land battle-ship must be provided with strong yet sensitive shock-absorbers. To quote further on this point:

"The shock that would be experienced in knocking down a small factory building would certainly not be as great as the shock that must be absorbed as a modern fifteen-inch naval gun suddenly recoils after discharge. If cylinders filled with oil can check the terrific recoil of a big gun, they can also act as shock-absorbers on a land war-machine. And so they can be imagined on the machine—huge cylinders, three feet in diameter, filled with oil, which would resist the pressure of pistons on the axle.

"The weight of the entire structure would be probably five thousand tons. Since the machine is to batter down everything in its path, there are to be suspended from the front of the machine a series of heavy weights, each weighing several tons. The weights may be raised or lowered. When dropt into position their impact at high speed would level everything before them.

"Terrible as this contrivance would be, it would not be able to withstand bombardment by 16-inch Skoda or Krupp guns. It is not intended for that. Ordinary field-artillery will not stop it. Its sole purpose is to move up and down an enemy's country, to make a whole region untenable, to crush down resistance offered by ordinary field-fortifications. Mines will be planted to blow up the destroyer. Mines do not prevent a battle-ship from venturing upon the sea. Moreover, the maneuvering power of the land war-machine will be such that it may change its course wilfully with such rapidity that a whole countryside would have to be blown up in order to affect it.



RIVERS WOULD BE FORDED BY THE NEW BATTLE-TERROR.

"Imagine yourself standing at one front wheel of this machine. Comparatively you would be no bigger than a baby standing beside the driving-wheel of a passenger-locomotive. Far above you would be the maze of spokes constituting the latticed wheel. Perched midway between the two gigantic front wheels, as tall as many a moderate sized office-building, would be the ship-shaped armored car for the engines and the crew. You reach it by means of an elevator resembling that in which miners rise from deep coal-mines. Once in the car, you might fancy yourself in the engine-room of a ship; there is no difference so far as general appearances go. With the commander you step into the conning-tower—a circular, armored chamber well forward, dominating the entire landscape.

"The commander gives a signal. The machine moves. It gains headway. Soon it travels at express-train speed. A mile ahead is a densely wooded park. In a minute the machine reaches it. Does it stop or swerve? It plunges on. Trees are crunched as if they are mere weeds. You look back in the wake of the machine. It is as if a storm had laid low every poplar and elm. And yet the machine is not even scratched. An enemy village occupied by enemy soldiers lies in front. The machine speeds on toward it. It reaches them. Houses are battered down as if they were made of paper. Wherever the weights that dangle down in front strike, wherever the wheels move, there is a rending and a crushing. And so, everything is leveled before the war-machine—walls of earth or masonry, houses big and little, railway stations, and signal-bridges."

STORED ENERGY IN ATOMS

GROWTH OF OUR KNOWLEDGE concerning the internal constitution of matter is discust by Dr. Willett L. Hardin, of Los Angeles, Cal., in an address before the Southern California section of the American Chemical Society, printed in *Science* (New York, November 10). He concludes that the question of atomic structure is one of the most fundamental problems of science, and hints that as we near its solution we may also be near to the means of unlocking great stores of energy now unavailable. Says Dr. Hardin:

"The first great advance in the determination of the nature of the atom has been made. Much work is now being done, but much remains to be done before we can assume a definite structure to the atom. Various hypothetical structures have been suggested. . . . Various theories have been suggested to account for the stability of atoms with rotating electrons. . . . A more accurate knowledge of the nature of the atom will probably be necessary before its stability can be satisfactorily explained.

"In the disintegration of the radio-elements we have definite evidence of the changes of various elements into other elements. These transformations have brought into prominence again the problem of how the various chemical elements have been built up, and the problem of transmutation again becomes a legitimate problem for the chemist to investigate. When we consider the unparalleled amount of potential energy associated with the atom, and the intimate relation of radiant energy and electricity to atomic structure; and when we consider that the supply of energy is the most fundamental problem with which mankind is concerned, and that the energy which supplies the world to-day is being derived largely from a rapidly diminishing supply of fuel stored up in the past, it is evident that atomic structure is one of the most fundamental problems with which science is concerned.

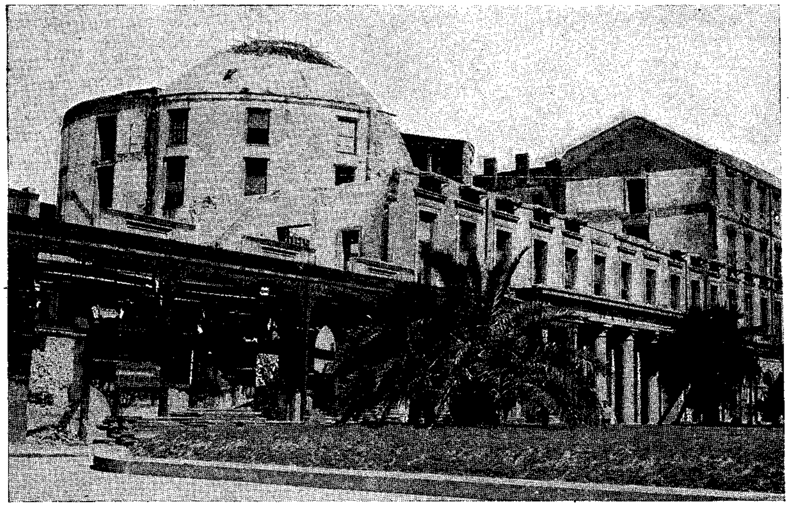
"I know it would be presumptive to assume that we shall sometime be able to utilize the energy which is stored up in the atom, and, on the other hand, it would be equally presumptive to assume that the atom is the barrier beyond which science can not go. The history of science contains numerous examples of these barriers which have been placed by scientists themselves, and which in many cases have fallen before the conquest of these same scientists. Maxwell said the 'atom is incapable of growth or decay, of generation or destruction.' We now know that certain atoms are disintegrating and new atoms forming continually. Less than a century ago scientists assumed that a 'vital force' was essential in the formation of organic compounds. To-day thousands of such compounds are being synthesized in the laboratory, and many useful products are being made which, so far as known, the 'vital force' has never produced. When Hertz succeeded in producing electromagnetic waves, which are now the basis of wireless telegraphy and telephony, he thought it would be impossible to make use of such waves to transmit signals to any great distance. And so on, the unknown and apparently the unknowable of one generation may become the commonplace knowledge of the next. We do not know to what extent we shall be able to solve the mysteries of the atom, and we are unable even to predict the consequences of such a discovery We know that the problem is beset with almost insurmountable difficulties, and that our knowledge on the subject can never reach finality.

"The interior of the atom is the common ground where chemistry and physics meet, and there is probably no problem before the scientific world to-day that offers greater difficulty or promises greater reward than that of determining the nature and arrangement of the constituents of the atom, and the laws which govern their motion. The discoveries already made in this direction have broadened the range of scientific research, and advanced our knowledge one step farther into the mysteries of nature; and it is largely the mastery of man over the laws of nature which marks the progress of the world."

AN EXPENSIVE ANIMAL

THE ONLY WILD ANIMAL that lives under the same roof with man is the rat. We pay for his keep, altho we are not on friendly terms with him. In return, he plagues us in many ways: he gnaws our walls and furniture, steals our food, and, above all, is active in the spread of disease. The annual rat-bill of the United States for food alone is estimated by Mary Dudderidge, writing in *The Forecast* (New York, November), at one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. The rat not only disseminates bubonic plague, but carries tapeworms, trichinæ, flukes, roundworms, and other parasites, besides being suspected as an active agent in communicating leprosy and infantile paralysis. It can gnaw through any common building-material except stone, hard brick, cement, glass, and iron. It destroys whole fields of grain, climbs trees to steal fruit, eats both fowls and their eggs, and destroys game. It steals costly furs and laces for its nests, when it can get them. Much of our annual loss by fire is due to the rat, and he also starts floods by burrowing in dams and levees. He is a great traveler, and is fond of living on shipboard, tho, fortunately, he journeys little by rail. Finally, his fecundity is prodigious, the fond mother presenting him with numerous additions to the family circle sometimes as frequently as once a month.

The modern way of attacking the rat, this writer continues, "is to build it out." The rat-proofing of buildings is described as "a cheap form of insurance against fire and pestilence." To quote Miss Dudderidge further:

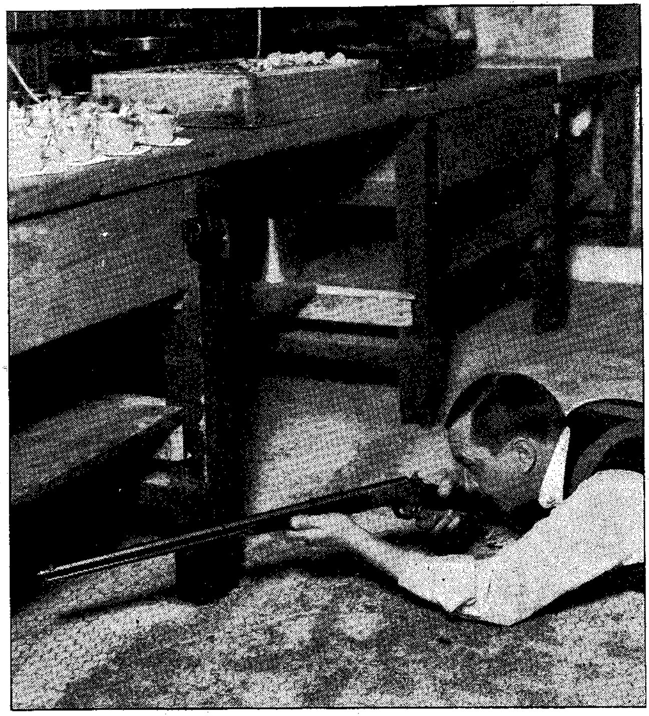


By courtesy of "The Forecast Magazine," New York.

A SACRIFICE TO THE WAR ON RATS.

The famous old St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans, being torn down, because the cost of making it rat-proof was prohibitive.

> "The rat-proofing of old buildings naturally costs more than original rat-proof construction, and often there is nothing that can be done except to tear down and rebuild, an expensive proceeding in a city having many old wooden structures. The total cost of rat-proofing New Orleans, where bubonic plague was officially announced in June, 1914, will, it is estimated, run into the millions. Many of the buildings of the old régime were made rat-proof at comparatively small cost by a change in the foundations, but the historic St. Louis Hotel, one of the most famous buildings of the South, had to be sacrificed to sanitary science, as the cost of making it rat-proof was prohibitive.
>
> "Concrete is the greatest aid in rat-proof construction, and in San Francisco, after the city had been threatened with bubonic plague in 1907, nearly six million and a half square yards of it were laid in sidewalks, basements, areas, stables, and chicken yards. Fortunately, concrete is fairly cheap, and little skill or special knowledge is required to mix and lay it. Next in importance to concrete is wire netting heavy enough to resist the teeth of rats. This also is inexpensive, and by the aid of these two materials old buildings can often be rat-proofed at little cost. . . . . . .
>
> "Buildings where food is stored or handled, such as warehouses, markets, factories, naturally need to be constructed with special care. . . . Not only rat-proof construction, but internal rat-proofing is needed. If rats gain access to a rat-proof building and find food and breeding-places there, it may be very difficult to get them out again. Therefore it is important that when food is stored in large quantities it should be put in rat-proof receptacles. . . . . . .
>
> "In addition to being excluded from buildings, rats must be deprived of food and nesting-places outside. Any heap of rubbish will provide a home for a rat, while garbage serves it excellently as food, and stable-refuse furnishes it with both bed and board. The sanitary disposal of garbage and manure is as important in the control of the rat as in that of the fly. Wooden sidewalks are not to be tolerated in any town that wants to be free from rodents, as underneath them comfortable homes can be constructed. The only thing to do is to replace them with cement, cinders, or gravel."



By courtesy of "Every Week," New York.

GUNNING FOR RATS.

The rat-proofing of a water-front is a problem of extreme difficulty, and unless precautions are taken, every port will be an open door for rats. The disinfection of ships is difficult and expensive. Various kinds of traps are used on lines running from ship to shore, but since the animal is a good swimmer, it can not be prevented from landing by any such means. Rat-proofing one port simply drives the rats to another;

the problem can only be solved by international action. The writer adds:

> "When rats get into rat-proof buildings, we have to resort to traps and poison to get them out, the former being the least objectionable. In the use of traps it must be borne in mind that the rat is extremely cautious and will not enter strange-looking contrivances in search of food if plenty of other nourishment that is not open to suspicion is available. The trap should be strong enough so that the rat can not force its head between the wire and escape, and should be dipt in boiling water or smoked before being set, to kill the human smell, or that of rats previously caught. It should not be placed in an open space, but along the wall or in a narrow runway, for the rat's vision is somewhat defective in the daytime, and, depending on its whiskers as a guide, it has to keep close to some wall or other boundary. Fish makes an excellent bait, but any odorous edible different from the animal's customary diet is likely to attract it. Poisoning should not be resorted to in dwellings, and some of the most efficient poisons are so dangerous that they should be used only by experts. . . . . .
>
> "Dogs, cats, weasels, and ferrets are all useful, but the ordinary house-cat is too well fed to care for such diet, and if not inured to the hard things of life is not equal to a combat with a full-grown brown rat. Non-poisonous snakes have been employed with considerable success in warehouses."

IS THE BUBBLE-FOUNTAIN SAFE?

THE "BUBBLE-FOUNTAIN" has been regarded as the last word in sanitary science, so far as the public supply of drinking water is concerned. Yet a recent investigation made at the University of Wisconsin shows that this device was probably an agent in infecting a whole dormitory at that institution and that it may be a very active factor in transmitting disease. In the dancing jet of water that seems so attractive, the germs of disease may dance; and they may collect in the jet instead of flowing away. The investigators recommend that the jet be inclined at an angle, in which case, they aver, there is no danger that bacteria will collect in the water. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 11):

> "The circumstance of an epidemic of streptococcus tonsillitis two years ago in one of the dormitories of the University of Wisconsin unexpectedly directed suspicion to the bubble-fountains in the building. The water pressure in them was so low that it was scarcely possible to drink from the bubbler without touching the metal portions with the lips. An examination of the fountains showed them to be heavily contaminated with streptococci. Positive results were obtained from the surface of the fountain, from the inside and from the water discharged, but the city water-supply by which they were operated gave no evidence of these organisms. These facts led to an extensive bacteriologic investigation of the hygiene of the bubble-fountain in general by Pettibone, Bogart, and Clark, of the University of Wisconsin Laboratory of Medical Bacteriology. From this it appears that the bubble fountains may become a factor in transmitting disease.
>
> "The facts of the Wisconsin investigation are surprizing as well as unexpected. A survey of all fountains of the university showed the presence of streptococci in over 50 per cent. of the total number. . . . In an experimental bubble-fountain, *Bacillus prodigiosus* when introduced either by means of a pipette or by the moistened lips remained in the water from two to 135 minutes, depending partly on the height of the 'bubble.'
>
> "The explanation of this finding seems to be clear. Most of the organisms are flushed away in the water-stream; but some remain dancing in the column much as a ball dances on the garden fountain, even tho the bubble be increased to the impracticable height of 4 inches. To avoid this difficulty, always present in the vertical column of spouting water, a simple fountain with a tube at an angle of 50 degrees from the vertical was constructed. *B. prodigiosus* was never found in the culture plates from this type of fountain, even when samples were taken immediately after the intentional introduction of the organisms.
>
> "The Wisconsin investigators believe that a jet of water from a tube erected at an angle of 15 degrees or more from the vertical and with an adequate collar guard to prevent possible contact with the orifice is adequate."

MALARIA AND CROPS

FARMERS IN MALARIAL DISTRICTS are being shown by the United States Department of Agriculture that it is to their business interest to adopt preventive measures. Malaria on a plantation, we are assured by D. L. Van Dine, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, who writes on the subject in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, November), means the annual loss of a definite sum to the planter. The more sickness the less work, and the less work the lower the cash return. Malaria may seriously lower profits or even turn a profit into a loss. This being the case, the expenditure of money to wipe out malaria is as legitimate as if it were to pay for new farm machinery or for the fertilization of soil. In a survey made on a plantation in Madison Parish, Louisiana, the Department has definitely shown that $6,500 was lost in one year through malaria—$2,200 from actual sickness and $4,300 from inefficiency due to the malady. Writes Mr. Van Dine:

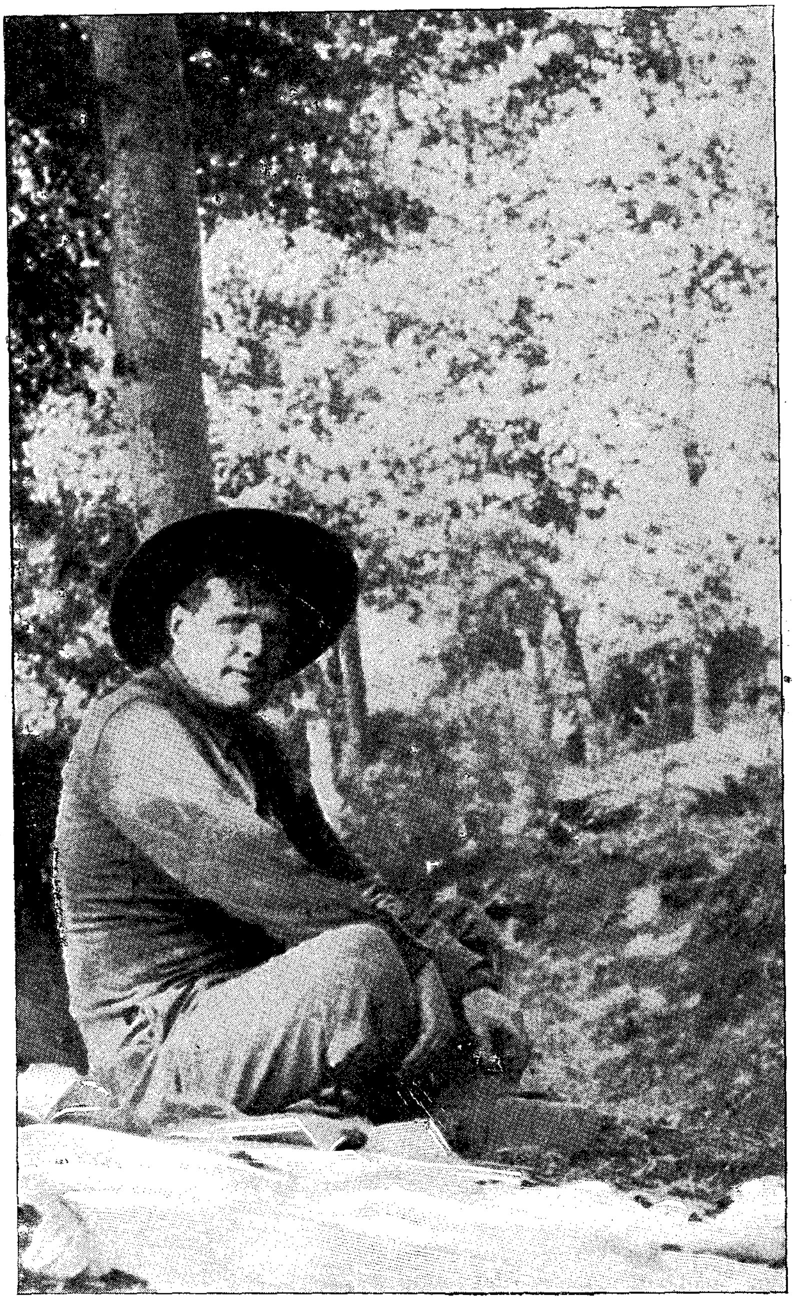
> "The principal effects of malaria upon farming are a reduction in the net profits on the crops grown and reduced values from the non-development of farm lands. Herrick (1903) mentions these losses, as applied to Southern agriculture, and Howard (1909) emphasizes the economic loss from malaria by figures which are startling. He estimates that there is an annual loss in the United States through this disease of not less than $100,000,000.
>
> "The rural nature of malaria places the larger portion of the loss from the disease upon the farming class. The disease is more prevalent in the South than in other regions of the United States. The higher prevalence in the South is due to the larger areas of swamp and undrained lands, and lands subject to overflow which offer favorable breeding-places for the mosquitoes that convey the disease; to the longer season of high temperatures which favors mosquito development and which increases the length of the active season of the disease, and to the presence in larger numbers of an indifferent race which is tolerant of the disease. Altho the losses from malaria have been appreciated for many years, the exact manner in which the disease operates against farm profits is not generally understood.
>
> "In 1913 the Bureau of Entomology undertook a detailed study of the relation of malaria to agriculture in the South. The ultimate object of the study is the prevention of malaria on the farm. The investigation is based on the idea that the prevention involves measures for the control of malaria mosquitoes which are practicable under the usual farming conditions. In the absence of definite information on the relation of the disease to farming, the primary work dealt mainly with the exact manner in which malaria operates against the net profits from farm crops. The study is an intensive one and its scope extends no further than the strictly agricultural and biological phases of the problem. The effort is to obtain concrete and fundamental information as a basis for an extensive application of measures for prevention. It is believed that the first step is to secure definite data on the manner in which malaria affects agriculture.
>
> "During the course of the investigation it has been determined that the important losses from malaria on a plantation are sustained through the loss in time and the reduced efficiency of the labor at the season of the year when the labor is most needed to work and to harvest the crops. The prevailing system of plantation labor in the South is the negro tenant-system, and the prevention of malaria among the tenants is considered the most important point in the problem of preventing the disease on a plantation. In the tenant-system, the family is the unit in contrast to the day-wage system, where the individual is the unit. The family was, therefore, made the unit in the study."

A large part of Mr. Van Dine's paper is taken up with detailed descriptions of the methods of investigation, which need not be quoted here. The net loss from malaria was figured by deducting the periods when there was a labor surplus, when such a loss was immediately filled. But during four months in the year, at least, malarial sickness occurs at the very period when there is a deficiency of labor and when the demands of the crops are greatest. Neglect at these periods is serious and may spell crop-failure.

LETTERS - AND - ART

JACK LONDON

A CHARACTERISTIC AMERICAN CAREER; like Mark Twain's "in its self-made success out of humble and difficult origins." This was Jack London, who died in California on November 22, as the New York *Evening Post* sees him. "What the Mississippi and the West were to Mark Twain, the Pacific and the Yukon were to Jack London;" but the writer here stops short of carrying the comparison further, feeling "it would be idle to assert that London coined out of his experience the high literary values attained by the great Missourian." He is frank to call London "the most engaging figure in the younger ranks of American writers," and credits him with "the gift, rare among our successful authors, of personality." He must be taken as the founder of our "enormous school of red-blooded writers of fiction," and for this reason he is, perhaps, "the best-known of American writers abroad, especially in Russia"; because the "foreigners choose to take the primitive strength of his work as typically American." The difference between London and his successors, according to this critic, is that in them "the gusto and the 'punch' are machine-made and made to order," while in him "they were the immediate expression of an abounding and winning vitality." Further:



FOUNDER OF THE "RED-BLOOD" SCHOOL.

Jack London, like Walt Whitman, "turned life into literature without the intervention of the refining processes of schools and colleges," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "but the differences between the two men are more notable than the resemblances."

> "He was more genuine than the primitive heroes of his own stories, because he was more many-sided and more human. His socialism, for instance, was the expression at the same time of a love of combat and freedom and justice and of a generous sympathy for the weak and the unfortunate. This may not be in harmony with his predilection as a writer for the brute strength of man, and his preoccupation with the chronicles of tooth and claw, but it adds to the attractiveness of the big-muscled, clear-eyed, and warm-hearted personality that the general public visualized and his friends knew. Not since the death of Mark Twain has there been a literary figure in this country that was productive of so much newspaper copy, legitimately and not through the wiles of the press agent. . . . . .
>
> "Popular opinion is justified in regarding 'The Call of the Wild,' published thirteen years ago and quite early in his literary career, as the best of his tales. While the zest of life, the love of adventure in the open, remained with him to the end, the original impulse became in later years too much overlaid with generalization and formula drawn out of books. His brief and sporadic studies at college and his reading in economics and popular sociology tended toward a self-conscious primitiveness. He became too fond of speaking of male-strength instead of men, and his strong lovers were too prone to address the object of their affections as 'my mate' or 'my woman,' suggestive more of a training in the principles of sex education and the biological responsibilities of citizenship than of the unreflecting impulses of the truly primitive nature. The hero of his 'Sea Wolf' is a methodical superman; not so much one of Nietzsche's unconscious blond beasts as a man who has read Nietzsche and acts up to formula. Better than these sophisticated primitives are the genuinely simple types of one of his very earliest books, 'The God of His Fathers,' in which the simple elements of struggle, of human endurance and loyalty and sacrifice, are projected with almost childlike directness against the white desolation of the Far North which London added to the geography of literature."

The autobiographic nature of London's work is well brought out by a writer in the New York *Tribune*, who says that "none but he himself could have written the postscript to his adventurous career which is found in the latest, if probably not the last, of his stories, 'The Turtles of Tasman.'" It is a kind of summary of all that goes before—"the call of the wild, the lure of the dangers and daring and hardships beyond the salvage of civilization, the romance of derring-do." The *Tribune* writer tempers his commendations:

"He wrote far more than will be good for his future reputation, and he failed to make the best of his talent and of the opportunities it brought him. With them he might so easily have overcome the remaining handicap of his early years in training and education. He read indiscriminately, he failed to acquire the standards against whose disappearance Mr. Brownell warned us only the other day. To the last, culture and 'highbrow' were synonymous to him, states of mind to be suspected, scorned, and combated. He might have gone so much further but for this partial blindness of his—how far has been proved by that other rover of the earth, Joseph Conrad. He might have been a great writer; as it is, he will be remembered only as a picturesque one—as one of the most picturesque figures in the history of literature, as an example, also, of what even this imperfect democracy of ours which he hated can do for a man. The limitations of his success were his own alone. And even here we must stop with a mark of interrogation, for Jack London died on the threshhold of the fulness of his years."

A PLAY NEW YORK REJECTED

NEW YORK WOULDN'T WEAR "The Yellow Jacket" when it was first offered, but nearly every country of Europe has since donned it, with the rest of the globe still to hear from. "The Yellow Jacket" is, of course, the play written by Mr. J. Harry Benrimo and Mr. George C. Hazelton, and a contributor to the New York *Times* declares that it is the first play written in America to have been performed broadcast over Europe. His enthusiasm then adds that thereafter "it was carried to the uttermost parts of the civilized earth by its own momentum." But with all this background of history New York theater managers so far see in it profits only warranting a series of matinée performances. These are being given at the Cort Theater by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn and their company, some of whom were in the original cast. The country at large has been more hospitable to the piece, and the Coburns have taken it into many fields. The play is unusual in that it is carried out, so far as possible for Western audiences, in the conventions of the Chinese theater. Scenes are enacted that would tax the ingenuity of the most modern and resourceful of producers, but the simplest means are employed and the audience is asked by a *Chorus* to imagine the rest. By this *deus ex machina* the hero, *Wu Hoo Git*, left orphaned when he is a baby, is conducted through a long series of adventures by which he acquires wisdom and attains the Yellow Jacket, the symbol of temporal power. The popular feature of a long cast is the *Property Man*, who, with the bored detachment of long custom, supplies the actors with implements from his property-box while his own thoughts roam afield.

The *Times* writer describes the fame of the play as "like the concentric wavelets set in motion by a pebble cast into a pool; when the drama was tossed into the troubled theatrical waters of 1912 ripples of interest spread out and lapped foreign shores." Requests came for the play, and the story given in *The Times* is that of "the strange spectacle . . . of foreign producers inviting an American author to bring his drama to them." Here it is:

"London, of course, was the first foreign city to evince an interest in 'The Yellow Jacket,' and in the spring of 1913, some months after New York first tasted of its exotic delights, Benrimo went to the British capital to arrange for its production. Charles Frohman had applauded the play here, and had remarked prophetically that it would make the circuit of the globe; and so it was his Duke of York's Theater that was chosen as the scene of its London triumph. It was a conceit of Benrimo's that 'The Yellow Jacket' should be done in His Majesty's Theater with the august Sir Herbert Tree in Arthur Shaw's rôle of the *Property Man;* the thought of the distinguished Shakespearian actor handling properties on his own stage pleased the author mightily, but circumstances prevented. Sir Herbert was greatly interested, and did all he could to help the visitor.

"Benrimo found that the English players were slow in observing the flavor of the piece. It was his observation that in spite of their cosmopolitanism their imaginations were insular. The men insisted on rehearsing with their handkerchiefs in their sleeves (and this is recited as typical of their interpretation of the drama and not in a Winter Garden sort of a way), and were surprized when the director explained it was not that sort of play, that kimono sleeves were not designed to hold handkerchiefs. But once they had projected their imaginations beyond the Channel they caught the spirit of the play and gave a fine performance.

"The *première* was a notable occasion. The audience embraced enough titles to make a small *Almanac de Gotha* and the play was launched on a run that reached nearly two hundred performances before it was done. One of those who saw that first presentation was Lady Gordon, wife of General Gordon, of Tientsin rebellion fame. When the Emperor of China offered to decorate General Gordon with one of his high orders the soldier inquired what might be the highest gift of the realm. He was told that it was the Yellow Jacket, whereupon the General replied that he would accept the Yellow Jacket or no decoration at all. During the London engagement this badge of honor, the only one ever bestowed upon a son of the Occident, outside of the Hazelton-Benrimo play, was one of the lobby decorations.

"The Chinese Minister to England was also in the audience, and when some one asked him if 'The Yellow Jacket' was like a Chinese play he replied that the resemblance was close enough to make him homesick."

Max Reinhardt sought the play for his Berlin theater, but he had not calculated on the break in the most inexorable law of his stage that no one but the *Herr Direktor* could take charge. The break came, however, and a stranger was installed temporary intendant of the Kammerspiele:

"Richard Ordynski, the Reinhardt lieutenant, who is at present in charge of the Little Theater in Los Angeles, was in New York looking after the Casino production of 'Sumurun' when 'The Yellow Jacket' was being played in London, and Reinhardt commissioned him to stop there *en route* home, and become acquainted with the play. He also dispatched Dr. Walter Reiss from Berlin.

"Benrimo's outstanding memory of Reinhardt is of an intensely dynamic and courteous gentleman, whose one English expression was 'I will do it.' . . . . . .

"Ordynski was the official interpreter, for few of the players spoke English. Alexander Moissi, one of the principal stars of the Reinhardt group, was in the cast, and so were Leopoldine Konstantin and Camilla Eibenschuetz, the beautiful *Slave of Fatal Enchantment* and *Sumurun*, respectively, of the Casino cast. The players were there to greet Benrimo every morning, the men in frock coats. Each member of the Reinhardt official family has a handle which opens any door in the theater. The Decoration of the Handle was bestowed upon Benrimo, and thus were the mysteries of those carefully guarded back-stage regions, revealed to so few, disclosed to the author-producer."

Benrimo found the Germans apt pupils, who caught the spirit of the work quickly and gave a fine performance.

"The opening night, December 31, 1913, the performance ran from 7:30 until after midnight, but further condensation and acceleration brought it within the conventional period. Berlin loved the poetic play, which has since been presented in Dresden, Düsseldorf, Königsberg, Frankfort, Munich — in almost every important German city, in fact. Benrimo started out with the intention of giving his personal attention to every production, but soon so many requests came that he found this impractical, and compromised by giving his consent with the proviso that the costumes and settings should conform to the standard set by the original production.

"After Berlin Benrimo invaded Russia. Stanislawsky and his coworkers were sponsors for the presentation given at the Independent Theater, Moscow, and, while the copyright law does not protect American authors in Russia, Stanislawsky paid royalties and extended every courtesy of his organization. This was more than other Russian managers whose standards were more commercial did. One of these told the author in London that he had obtained a stenographic transcript of the dialog with full notes on the business, and that if the musical score was not furnished him he would get it in the same way. He made good his threat, and 'The Yellow Jacket' was acted in other Russian cities without the consent of and without profit to the authors.

"Following Moscow, Vienna and Budapest were visited. The play was produced at the Court Theater in the Austrian capital in March, 1914, and the following month playgoers of the Hungarian head city saw it at the Vigszinhaz. Of all of the cities and peoples Benrimo visited he found Budapest and the Hungarians the most appreciative of America and things American. As he exprest it, 'they think we are as great as we think we are,' an estimation of our worth that not even the broadest construction of hospitality could demand. He found the Hungarian interpretation of the play more to his liking than that of any other alien race."

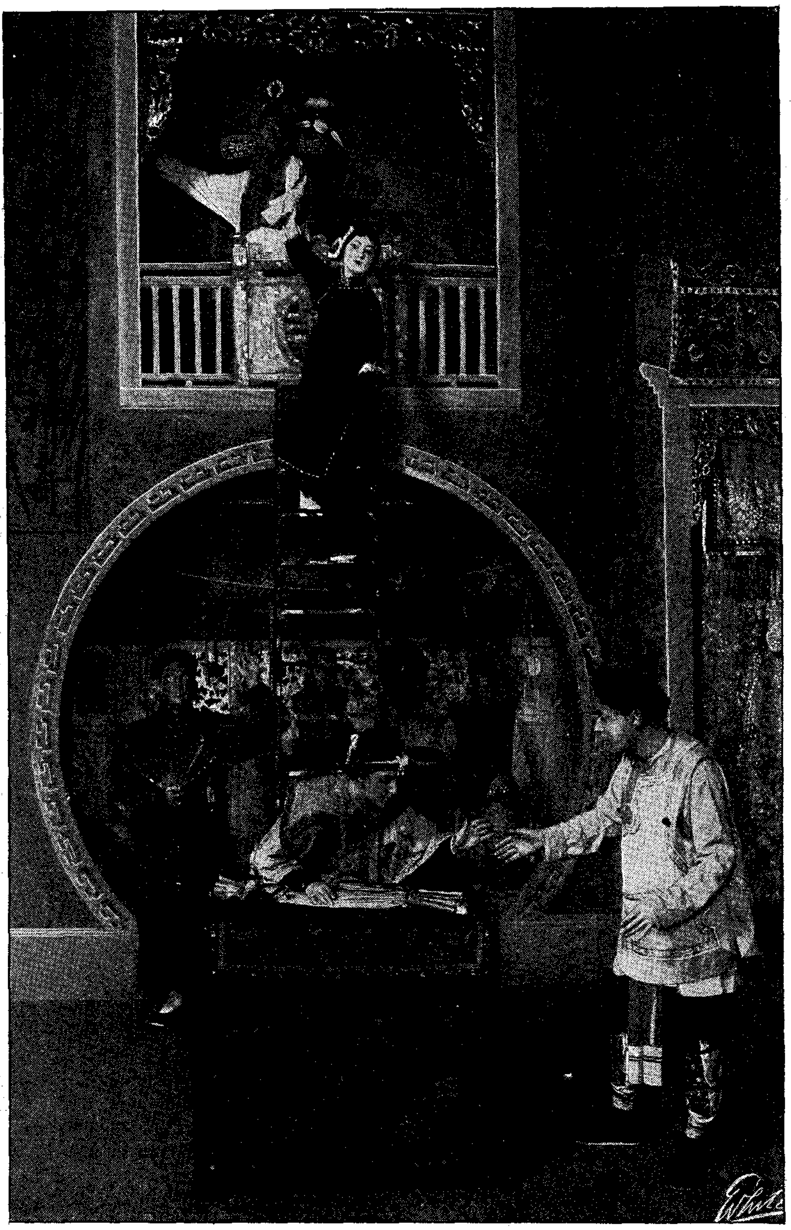
Paris was on the point of seeing the piece when the war broke out; the scenery went into storage, and Mr. Benrimo came home. But—

"The war could not stop the progress of 'The Yellow Jacket' in its conquest of the world, and only last April a Spanish translation was acted in Madrid at the Teatro de la Princessa. The Spanish critics were lavish in their praise, heaping upon it chaplets of words that Shakespeare might have envied, and the public seconded the critics so unanimously that the drama is still pursuing its august way along the celestial road of prosperity. The Spanish authors' society is guarding the authors' royalties in return for a small percentage.

"Where and in how many places in the heart of Europe 'The Yellow Jacket' is still being acted there is no information at hand; but at intervals there come through the surrounding curtain of fire stray bits of news about performances of the play and promises of royalties when peace has lifted the moratorium of war. It has just been given in Buenos Aires, for instance.

"And now 'The Yellow Jacket' is adding another record to the list that makes 'unusual' the proper adjective with which to describe it. Four years after its first presentation it has returned for a series of special performances. . . . . . .

"This tardy appreciation of a beautiful example of native dramatic literature will be seized as capital by those who love to proclaim that America is a nation of imitators, incapable of appreciating its own art until it bears the stamp of alien approval. In this case they will be wrong, for the circumstances are misleading. It is probable that the mass of theatergoers is ignorant of the wide popularity of 'The Yellow Jacket,' and that the true explanation of the belated enthusiasm is that it arrived four years before its time—before the leaven of the new stage movement had begun its upheaval of the native stage. That it is here again to-day is due to the fact that it was sufficiently fine to live through the intervening years in the cities of Europe and those of the vast American provinces, to the last named of which Mr. Coburn carried it."



SYMBOLISTIC SCENES IN "THE YELLOW JACKET."

The mother, *Chee Moo* (Mrs. Coburn), bids farewell to her son, *Wu Hoo Git*, and ascends to heaven. Both her actions are here represented. The figure at the left of the picture, *Chorus*, played by Mr. Coburn, explains the play's action, which in the Chinese stage convention is largely left to the imagination.

THE FIGHTING ARTISTS

THE NUMBER OF ARTISTS, broadly so designated, fighting in the ranks of the British Army may be gaged from an appeal recently issued by Mr. H. G. Wells. British papers print a letter from him asking for recruits to the "Artists' Rifles" with a view of getting a commission. The Corps "offers a particular atmosphere," explains Mr. Wells, "and it appeals to a particular type, which is unfortunately scattered in schools, offices, studios, and the like, all over the three kingdoms, and which is consequently very difficult to get at." The Artists' Rifles at present "foresees a shortage of men," and Mr. Wells expresses its fears that "the very men it wants may be drifting unknowingly into far less congenial units." Those who think that the artist's occupation takes him out of the military class altogether may learn with surprize that even in a hitherto non-military country this class has had its military participation mapped out for it. Mr. Wells writes:

"It is zealous to preserve its distinctive character and its distinctive characteristics, and it is eager to secure every available man of its peculiar type. It is by no means restricted to 'artists,' as we commonly understand the word in Britain; it is true that some sixty years ago the Corps was raised by Lord Leighton, Robert Edis, and Val Prinsep exclusively from artists and sculptors, among them such well-known men as Watts, Millais, Val Prinsep, Holman Hunt, William Morris, and Poynter; but from that start the Corps has always been eager to secure, and has secured, actors, architects, musicians, writers, and indeed every sort of men who could be classed under the useful Russian term the *Intelligencia*. As I run my finger down the list before me I find William Watson, Forbes-Robertson, Victor Horsley, Sir Leander Starr Jameson, and so on. The Corps has held out a friendly hand to the bank-clerk who wrote a little poetry, to the civil engineer, the skilful photographer, or the certificated teacher. From the first until to-day the Corps has stuck to its conception of a democratic spirited regiment, in which intelligent and educated men whose devotion to some creative profession prevented them taking commissions or specializing in military matters in peace-time could nevertheless make themselves available for the military necessities of the country.

"How admirably it did that work the story of its First Battalion in Flanders witnesses: It never reached the trenches as a battalion. In the first Battle of Ypres there had been such serious losses that many of our shattered divisions were practically without officers at all. One brigade of the Seventh Division had eight officers left out of 143, and another had four. The losses in men were upon nearly the same scale, but they were losses that could be replaced by drafts from England; the officers seemed irreplaceable. In this emergency, Lord French seized upon the artists and converted 100 of them straightway into officers of the regular army, and sent another 450 to the other regular divisions after the men had been given a short course in an extemporized 'school' just behind the fighting-line. These men went into the trenches to play their part as officers of almost every one of Lord French's regular regiments, still wearing the uniform of private soldiers of the Artists' Corps, and many of them died in that uniform. This is their quality. Before the war the 'artists' were not an O. T. C., but they did actually provide more officers than any single O. T. C. before the war."

A BRAZILIAN PRODIGY OF THE PIANO

PRODIGIES are not often with us to-day. Either they are not so prodigious as they used to be or we are more sophisticated. It is many years since the House of Commons adjourned to see Henry West Betty play "Richard III." It is also a long time since the eleven-year-old Josef Hofmann thrilled his audiences with his piano-playing. But something of the same enthusiasm was last week evoked by a "young girl from the backwoods of Brazil," whose piano-playing leads Mr. Finck, of the New York *Evening Post*, to say: "More inspired playing than that of Guiomar Novaes has never been heard in Æolian Hall, and Æolian Hall audiences have heard all the foremost pianists of the time, including Paderewski." Mr. Finck is not given to overpraising, but he seems to have got a thrill which took him beyond the contemplation of the mere individual, and makes him exclaim, "What a strange thing is the human brain!" The girl's whole biography seems to be summed up in the statement that she is "one of a family of nineteen children, who shows such amazing talent that the Government sends her to Paris to study at the Conservatoire, but who soon outstrips her professors, and goes forth to astonish the world even as Josef Hofmann did." The story goes on:

"She is twice as old as Josef was when he came over here, at the age of eleven, and is, therefore, not an infant prodigy; but there is about her playing the same untaught, heaven-given gift of getting at the very soul of music which makes an audience wild with enthusiasm, as was that which yesterday heard this South-American wonder. The writer of these comments was awed, thrilled, delighted as he very seldom has been in his long career of thirty-five years as a critic.

GUIOMAR NOVAES,

A "young girl from the backwoods of Brazil," whom virtuosos like Percy Grainger would rather hear play than any other.

"Even Miss Novaes, to be sure, could not make César Franck's dull 'Prélude, Choral, and Fugue' interesting. One was glad when it was over, and there was little applause after it. How much better the audience would have enjoyed some pieces by Grieg, MacDowell, Rubinstein, or a Hungarian Rhapsody by Liszt, which she would do so thrillingly! But the rest of the program more than atoned for this dull beginning. Miss Novaes, as a Chopin player, ranks with Paderewski and Hofmann, this young girl from Brazil does! What this means is indicated by the fact that Chopin is still what he was in Schumann's day: the poet of poets among composers for the piano. She played the Impromptu and the sonata with the funeral march with full realization of their poetic contents, guiding the luscious melodies through their intricately superb harmonies with a clearness and an insight that thrilled all the listeners; and such tone-colors! Both Chopin and Rubinstein remarked that the pedal was the study of a lifetime. They did not know Miss Novaes; she knows instinctively how to blend tone colors with the aid of the sustaining pedal into ravishing combinations.

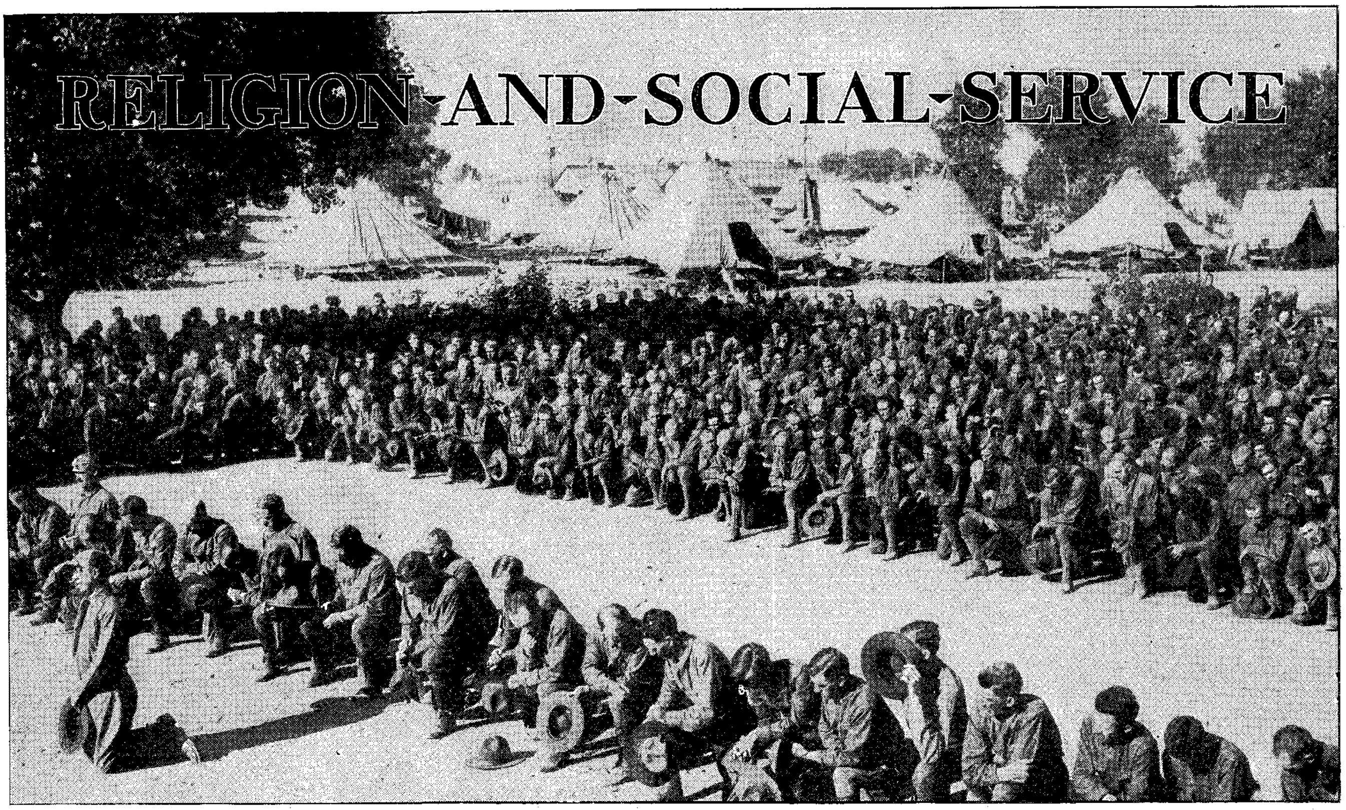
"It is commonly assumed that to enthrall audiences a pianist must play familiar pieces. But apart from the two Chopin works Miss Novaes had on her program pieces seldom heard here, mostly of the French school; yet they were all applauded intensely; nor were the extras she gave at the end of the program, with half the audience standing and clamoring for more, of the usual titbit kind. Were she not so musical and so clever, it would be a mistake to withhold these favorites from the enthusiasts; but she holds the audience in the hollow of her hands, and can do what she pleases.

"That she favored the French school at yesterday's recital is not to be wondered at, for she got her education in Paris. In playing the Barcarolle of Philipp, she not only paid a tribute to one of her teachers at the Conservatoire, but brought to attention an interesting piece with striking harmonic wails. There was a surging, passionate piece, 'Vers l'Azur,' by Stojowski; the two remaining numbers were by Saint-Saëns, an elaboration of one of Gluck's dance airs, and his own very brilliant 'Étude en Forme de Valse,' which closed a recital at the end of which the listeners could understand why Percy Grainger has said he would rather hear Guiomar Novaes than any other pianist of the day."

The music papers, which are strangely silent about this newcomer of last year, should surely pause their strokes on the big drums to tell us something of her. Mr. Pitts Sanborn, of *The Globe* (New York), is no less a devotee than Mr. Finck:

"There was absolutely no sign that the qualities which revealed Miss Novaes last season, coming to us, so to say, straight from the blue, as one of the few performers on any instrument about whom, if one must write at all, one inevitably plumps down the swollen and purple phrase, are in any danger of deterioration. . . . One breathed inevitably a prayer that no accident shall startle a joy so native, no use dull a perfection so keen, as the playing of Guiomar Novaes."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



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A FIELD-MASS AT THE BORDER.

It is complained that the Evangelicals are shut out of the army camps while the Ritualists have full liberty to exercise their religious forms.

GENERAL FUNSTON AND THE BAPTISTS

EVEN JESUS CHRIST "would not be allowed to preach in a camp where Gen. Frederick Funston was in authority," says a New York Baptist preacher, "if he were to preach from the text, 'For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.'" This minister is one of the many, both within and without the Baptist denomination, who resent the position said to have been taken by the General when he refused to allow Baptists to hold revival meetings in which the border troops were to be told they were lost souls and would thus have their emotions stirred. General Funston thinks the criticism from religious leaders and religious bodies is wholly unjustified, and he has been quoted in one press dispatch as saying: "Baptists who are distorting the statement of my position regarding the kind of church-work acceptable in border camps had better put their property in the names of their wives." General Funston's reported position, it should be noted, is not without defenders. Says the New York *Morning Telegraph*, which is not at all a religious organ:

> "Soldiers were not sent to the Rio Grande for the purpose of holding religious revivals; they were sent there to protect Americans and punish Mexicans. Soldiers should not be listening to harangues or exhortations of Baptist preachers or any other preachers; they should be drilling, getting their arms into shape, preparing for a fight.
>
> "The camp and a church are two different things, and the latter is the place for holding religious meetings."

The difference of opinion between General Funston and the Baptists is clearly stated by the Baptist educator, editor, and clergyman who tried to arrange for Baptist preaching services among the troops guarding the Mexican border. Writes Dr. J. B. Gambrell in *The Watchman-Examiner* (Baptist, New York):

> "The Baptists belong to the group of evangelical and evangelistic denominations. When, a little while ago, acting for Texas Baptists and all Southern Baptists, some million strong, I sought an interview with General Funston with a view of arranging for preaching to the soldiers under the General's command, I was told by General Funston, through his Chief of Staff, that it would be unobjectionable for the Baptists to preach in the camps of the soldiers, provided they would not tell the soldiers that they were lost. General Funston, also through his Chief of Staff, explained that he did not wish the emotions of the soldiers stirred and that he did not wish revivals. These statements have been repeated by General Funston in interviews printed in the press."

Dr. Gambrell explained to the General by letter that the Baptist preachers could not hold services under such limitations, but that they would be careful to observe camp-regulations and to keep in mind the limitations of camp-life. This was not answered, and General Funston's order is said to stand; tho ritualistic denominations "have free access to the soldiers in the camps." Dr. Gambrell goes on to state some of the issues he thinks involved:

> "First, the question is raised whether we shall have militarism in the realm of religion, or, in other words, whether questions of theology are to be determined by military authority? Baptists will never agree that any general, however eminent as a soldier, shall determine questions of theology for them.
>
> "Another issue is raised akin to the first; that is, whether the commanding general of an army is the custodian of the consciences and the religious emotions of the soldiers under his command? Every Baptist will insist that General Funston has no right to attempt to control the religious feelings of the soldiers under his command. The doctrines of the freedom of the soul in religion is dearer than life to the Baptists. For that in the ages past they submitted to the spoiling of their goods. They have gone to prison. They have gone to the stake. To make certain of the freedom of religion, the Baptists led in securing a provision in the Constitution of the United States forever safeguarding the freedom of religion.
>
> "As to revivals, it may be that General Funston thinks of a revival as a kind of noisy, disorderly affair. If he does he needs information on that point, which I sought, in proper terms, to give him. A revival is a quickening of the spiritual natures of men, and is likely to attend all earnest, faithful preaching of the gospel. There are many preachers so dry that they would be perfectly safe anywhere in General Funston's camps, but they would not be the kind Baptists would wish to send to the soldiers. . . . . . .
>
> "As matters stand now the evangelicals are all shut out of the army. Only the ritualists can have full liberty to exercise

religion in army camps. If generals commanding soldiers can prescribe for them, the next general might be an evangelical and shut out Catholics and Episcopalians. The Baptists will fight this issue to a finish in the interest of liberty for all denominations—Catholics, Protestants, and all, not excluding the Jews.

"Since this matter became a public matter practically every Baptist paper in the South has spoken in emphatic terms in favor of full religious freedom in the camps, and pastors not Baptists have done likewise. The forces are gathering for a try-out of the issues involved before the American people. We are in the old fight that was settled more than a century ago, and now only reopened. There is no possibility that matters are going to rest where they are. There are few people in this country who are willing to have the doctrines of religion passed upon by military authority.

"In writing this I desire to say again that I hold General Funston in high regard as a military man, and I know something about the limitations of camp-life. The insistence here is that General Funston has made a mistake which is so serious that at least one great denomination can not pass it. The men in the Army of Baptist connection and of the evangelical connection generally have just as much right to hear the gospel preached as they believe it as the Jews and the Catholics have to exercise their religion. There are a good many millions of Baptists in the United States, and they will be a unit on this question. They are on their old battle-ground, and they will be joined by evangelicals who believe in freedom in religion for everybody alike.

"Congress will be asked to make a thorough investigation of religious affairs in the Army, including chaplaincies everywhere in the pay of the Government. Those in charge of this matter understand the serious nature of the undertaking. They also understand the vital importance of it, and will not rest until religion is free in the Army to all alike."

Among the most vigorous sympathizers with the Baptists in this controversy or misunderstanding is Bishop W. A. Candler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who is quoted in a Dallas *News* dispatch as asking:

"Could anything be more ridiculous and reprehensible than this performance of the little General from Kansas? By military orders he proposes to determine that preaching to the soldiers concerning their lost condition is not proper.

"He also puts a mark of discredit upon revivals of religion. What kind of authority has the commander for issuing orders of this kind?"

A representative of the "ritualistic" bodies, *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York), hopes there has been a misunderstanding or that the General's position may have been different from that outlined in *The Watchman-Examiner*. But on the general question involved, it takes its stand with its Baptist contemporary, saying:

"It is perfectly certain that the position of protest taken by *The Watchman-Examiner* against attempts of military authority to determine the religious practises of the men under their charge will meet with the sympathy of all American communions. Freedom of religion is equally dear to all, and sooner or later General Funston's attitude in this case must be brought up for official review. . . . In any case, however, Baptists can be sure of the cooperation of what they call in *The Watchman-Examiner* 'ritualists,' meaning by this Episcopalians, in defense of the American principle of equality of religious privileges in the Army and elsewhere."

BUDDHIST PRAYER FOR CHRISTIANS—Christians may well "be gentle when the heathen pray" to Buddha, for in China, we read in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Buddhists are praying for the warring Christians of Europe. In particular:

"A proclamation printed on a large poster was found posted on one of the great Buddhist temples of China, 'the Pagoda of the Seven Towers,' proclaiming seven days of fasting and prayer for the cessation of noise of arms and battle in Europe and for those who have succumbed to wounds that they may obtain a new life by a happy transmigration in a purified and sanctified earth. 'The European War,' so runs the proclamation, 'lasts long; many soldiers have been slain, with no hope of seeing the cessation of those feelings of hostility which are setting the nations against each other.'"

A GARDEN FOR CHILD-WEEDS

WHAT Mrs. Miriam F. Scott calls a "children's garden," and *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York), "a laboratory for unruly children," is being conducted in a consulting-room in Mrs. Scott's New York residence. Mrs. Scott, says *The Churchman*, "does not claim to perform miracles. The unruly children under her directions are not transformed into angelic beings overnight." Rather,

"Her method is to diagnose the case, and then prescribe a treatment to deal with puzzling faults, which are often caused by misdirected physical and emotional energies. Mrs. Scott believes that if we should put as much energy into giving every child a right start as we do into reforming our grown-up unfits, most of the reforming would be unnecessary. But before we can start the child right, she thinks, we must start the mother right: we must bring to her a knowledge of her child as he really is—not as she thinks he should be. 'What I am trying to do,' she says, 'is to make the mother comprehend that it is not one hour, or one day, or one month that counts in the training of the child, but twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year that count in the making of a child's life.'

"The mother comes with her child as tho it were a social call. Mrs. Scott invites them into a room and suggests to the child that he play with any of the toys or games that attract him, while she and his mother talk. She seems to pay no attention whatever to the child, but all the time she is watching his every act and expression—the most trivial act gives a clue to his physical and mental attitude. For instance, when she observes a child who can not handle the simplest game without dropping its parts a number of times, she realizes that that child is lacking in muscular control. The child who continually changes one game for another without playing it, or even trying to find out how it is played, lacks concentration—one of the commonest faults in children, and one that is almost always due to neglected training. Keeping herself in the background as much as possible, she plays a game with him, being careful to select one commensurate with his powers. She has already questioned the mother as to the nature of her difficulties, and is meanwhile studying her. In a day or two the mother calls again, this time without the child, and Mrs. Scott discusses with her the analysis which she has prepared."

KANSAS CITY'S "SUNSHINE BANK"—Kansas City has a "Sunshine Bank" as well as a Federal Reserve Bank. But the former, tho it has 7,000 depositors, "has not a single dollar on hand, nor has it any loan department," so *The Southwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis., New Orleans) informs its readers. It is, according to this representative of negro Methodism, operated by the public schools of Kansas City, and—

"While the students make out regular deposit-slips they do not deposit coin, currency, or checks. It is not a financial institution. It is an institution where good deeds are deposited, and who dares say that a deposit of a good deed does not bring large interest?

"The pupil of the school goes to the bank, makes out a slip of deposit giving a record of the good deeds done during the day. Little kindnesses are recorded and everything that has brought sunshine into another's life is placed on a deposit-slip and transferred to the regular record. Naturally enough the deposit-slips appealed to the school children and quite soon a rivalry was created in the school, monthly balances were struck and the report was made showing the business of the bank during the month. . . . . . .

"The system of the Sunshine Bank should increase. There should be a branch in every community, and then there should be the handy individual banks for the families, and all the people should seek to get away from the grouchy and selfish by making an effort to do something for some one else, and a better world this would be."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE YEAR'S BEST HOLIDAY BOOKS—FORTY FOR ADULTS, TWENTY-FIVE FOR CHILDREN

Readers will find in this and following pages a selected list of books suitable for holiday gifts, the list having been restricted to sixty-five books, forty being for adults and twenty-five for young persons. In making it up the aim has been to choose only such books as were believed to be among the very best of the year for the purpose named. This is the eleventh presentation in THE LITERARY DIGEST of an annual Christmas-list of books for holiday gifts.

I

FORTY BOOKS FOR ADULTS

Andrews, Roy Chapman. Whale Hunting with Gun and Camera. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1916. $2.50 net.

The whaling industry has not only increased in volume and importance of late years, but has undergone a complete revolution in its methods. Mr. Andrews, Assistant Curator of Mammals in the American Museum of Natural History, describes in this book the shore stations that have been established in whaling centers, explains the new system of harpooning from guns and air-pumping the carcasses to float them, and the part played by whales in modern commerce, with much information about the great whaling stations of Vancouver Island and Japan. The old whalers of New Bedford are so familiar in our memories and traditions that there are many Americans who will want to learn about the more modern developments in this uniquely picturesque trade, especially as Mr. Andrews writes from first-hand knowledge and has been able to illustrate his book with a large number of photographs taken by himself.

Banks, Edgar J. (Ph.D.). The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. With 34 Illustrations. Pp. ix–191. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The Pyramid of Khufu, the Wells of Babylon, the Statue of the Olympian Zeus, the Temple of Diana, the Tomb of King Mausolus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos of Alexandria—the Seven Wonders of the world of antiquity—are potent still to stir the imagination of the twentieth century, and here they are all described. The author has been for many years a wanderer in the Orient, in search of new light on the subject. Early travelers, he says, were fond of describing the Seven Wonders, and for two thousand years they have been familiar themes of the learned and curious. To the archeological explorer of the past few decades, however, we are indebted for more trustworthy information. Research has shown that the old conceptions were to some degree imaginary. Research has not only revealed their history and made their reconstruction possible, but has taught us why they were wonders.

"Still enough remains to make them wonders. The deeper the excavator delves into the ruins of the past ages, the more he realizes that the ancients erected structures by the side of which the modern sky-scraper is insignificant," says Mr. Banks. They worshiped in temples "far more wonderful than our greatest cathedrals." They buried their dead in tombs "which no modern millionaire could afford to build." They produced an art "which the modern world has not equaled."

> *In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in* THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

Beveridge, Albert J. Life of John Marshall. Illustrated. Two volumes, boxed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916. $7.50 net. Postage, 32 cents.

Senator Beveridge, in his monumental biography of the great Chief Justice, the first two volumes of which, complete in themselves, have just been issued, sufficiently transcends his theme to retell, in the light of fresh material, the whole story of the Revolutionary epoch. Marshall's life is itself carried through his early years, his services in the Revolution, his legislative career, and his embassy in France, to the moment of his induction to the Supreme Court bench in 1800. Senator Beveridge has had access to masses of unprinted documents and has illuminated his material not only by his knowledge of the manners and customs of the fathers of the Republic, but by his own intimate experience of public affairs. The volumes are illustrated in black and white and with two reproductions in full color of early portraits of our greatest lawyer.

Bryan, Wilhelmus Bogart. A History of the National Capital. From its Foundation Through the Period of the Adoption of the Organic Act. 8vo. Vol. II. Pp. xvi–707. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5. Postage, 16 cents.

Here we have, as completing a work of which the first volume was published some years ago, a volume of rare interest to Americans. Altho Washington, in its lonely political eminence, differs fundamentally from all other cities, its history reflects as no other city does most phases of our national life. Without much brilliancy of style, but with mastery of detail, the author has set before us in ordered sequence a record with foot-notes and citations that should satisfy the most curious as well as the most exacting. A builder's specifications are not more rich in detail than are certain chapters in which the writer goes into the mysteries of Washington's structural development. It was by a gradual metamorphosis, not unmarked by sordid details, that Washington reached its definitive status of a city of classical architectural stamp. That acropolis-like group of buildings that so impresses the approaching visitor did not spring full panoplied from the nation's head. It was the invention of hard, persistent effort. The modern construction of the city began to take form about 1882. The author has rescued from a threatened forgetfulness the names of men who gave the stamp of Roman permanence and beauty to the architecture of the Capitol. They were Giuseppe Franzoni and Giovanni Andrei, who had worked on the first Capitol building and who were then engaged for the more elaborate present edifice. Andrei soon died and his place was taken by a countryman, Valaperti. Carlo Franzoni, a brother of Giuseppe, and Francesco Cardello, a cousin, came from Italy, and began work in 1816. Six years later Enrico Causici and Antonio Capellano, of Italy, pupils of Canova, and Nicholas Gevelot, of France, joined the artist-colony, and still later came Luigi Persico, also an Italian artist.

Candee, Helen Churchill. Jacobean Furniture. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1916. $1.25 net.

Until very lately most collectors of antique furniture were so much under the spell of the Colonial, with its mahogany and satin-wood, that they paid little attention to the still more charming styles developed by our seventeenth-century forebears. To the light and graceful designs in oak and walnut that prevailed in that epoch and reflected the gay life of the Stuart courts Miss Candee has written a gossipy guide, setting the furniture itself as it were in its historical background and relating it to various great figures of the age. She discusses successively the Early Jacobean Styles, the Styles of the Mid-Century, the Carolean Styles of the Restoration, and those of the reigns of William and Mary and Anne, the forty-three pages of illustrations forming a graphic commentary on the narrative.

Cescinsky, Herbert. English Furniture of the Eighteenth Century. Three volumes, large quarto, 1,300 illustrations carefully selected from 10,000 photographs of original examples. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $50 for the three volumes. Sent postpaid.

This book is for collectors, connoisseurs, and lovers of antique furniture. It is by an author who is acknowledged to be one of the most eminent authorities we have on furniture, and especially on English furniture. He has intimate technical knowledge of the work and methods of cabinet-makers, carvers, upholsterers, lacquer-workers, and other craftsmen, and he possesses the rarer knowledge that pertains exclusively to the expert collector. The book covers an extraordinary range of styles and kinds of furniture, and forms an unequaled guide as to quality and genuineness, giving precise indications of values. Points of worth are carefully explained and illustrated, and exact measurements for every piece described are given. The foreign influences that marked the evolution of English furniture are fully shown, with the historic growth of the various types.

Drumont, Madame Edouard. A French Mother in War-Time. Translated by Grace E. Bevier. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1916. $1 net.

This journal of a French lady, the mother of a member of the aviation corps, gives the personal essence of something the general aspects of which have been dwelt on recently to excess—the spirit of France at war. Madame Drumont, the wife of the well-known anti-Semite, records in her diary, which covers the period July, 1914–August, 1915, the thoughts that beset an anxious mother whose son is encountering the direst perils. Characteristically French in her honesty and frankness, she refrains utterly from sentimentality and introspection, and it is the picture of the gallant

Never such wonders of Music as this Christmas brings

INSEPARABLE from the joys, the sorrows, the sympathies of mankind, music best speaks the message of this most beautiful festival season of the year. Indeed the sweet spirit of Christmas was borne first to man upon the wings of song.

And through the years and the centuries, music has told and retold the sacred story with such power and appeal as no other form of expression may equal.

So of all their highest thoughts, their noblest passions, men have found fullest portrayal in music, and only the sombre necessity of dull fingers and musicless voices has held them apart from its delightful art.

But this Christmastide witnesses the nativity of a new freedom in music.

Limitations have been pushed wide and for all is possible the ability of greater enjoyment, greater understanding of the wonderful language of musical tones.

THE world is rich in treasures of music. Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin, Rubenstein, Greig, Saint-Saens, MacDowell—even the mention of these few names suggests a host of others, all master artists who have contributed liberally to the literature of music.

The Pianola has enabled thousands to discover this hidden gold—to quicken their own powers of musical enjoyment. Now a development of the Pianola principle has brought a new and even more wonderful instrument.

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The statements made regarding the Duo-Art in the interviews with prominent musicians recently published in these pages, definitely establish that in the world of music this instrument is considered of paramount importance and high artistic perfection.

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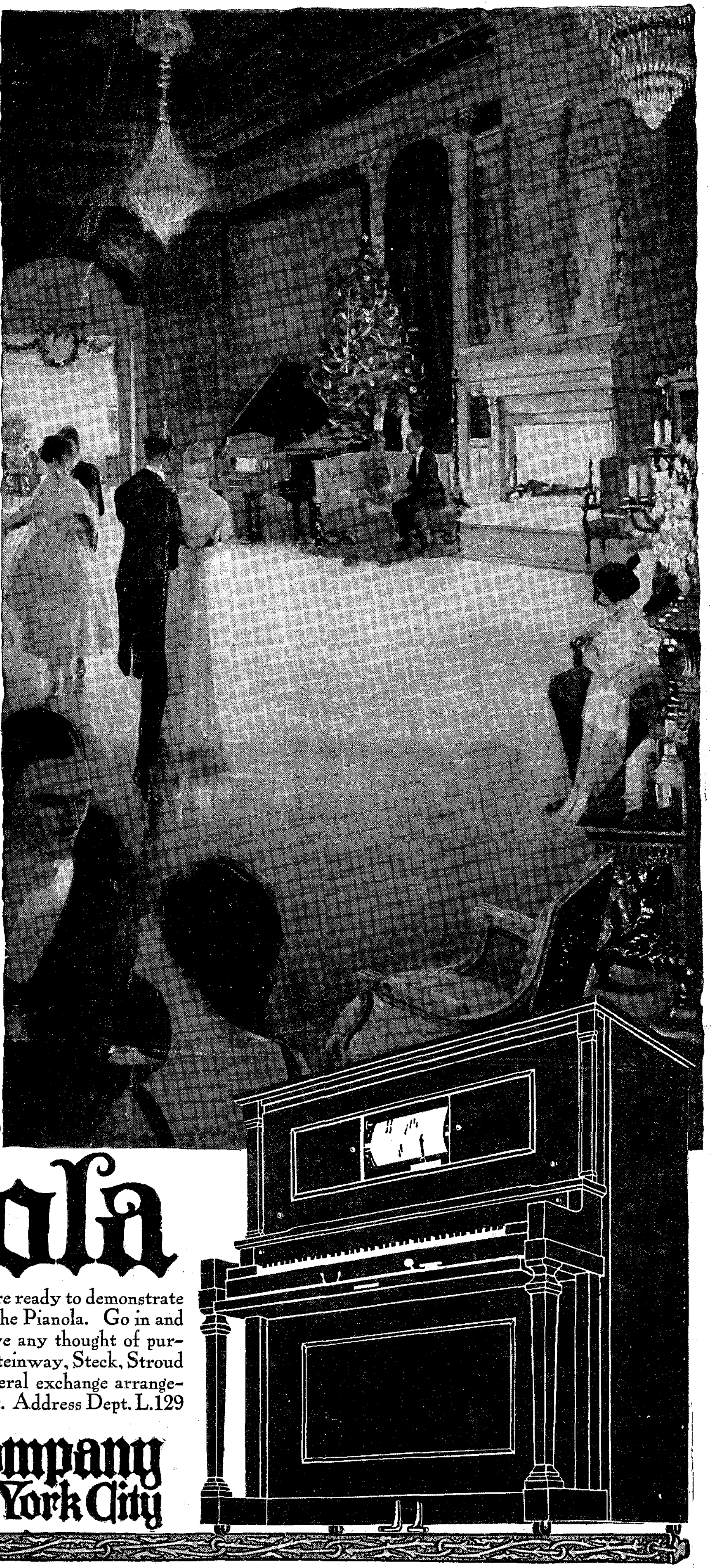

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son that occupies the central place in her pages. Many of the son's own letters from the front are included in this unique presentment of a family relationship which in its typical form is one of the glories of French society.

Dyer, Walter A. Gulliver the Great. Pp. 317. New York: The Century Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

There is no story so likely to stir emotions, bring lumps to the throat or tears to the eyes as the story of a dog, whether it be truth or fiction. Dog-lovers know there is no more faithful, loyal friend, and that devotion which ignores poverty, unkindness, and neglect, and which is oblivious to all outside influences, inspires respect and admiration. Mr. Dyer understands dogs, and has written many stories which have already appeared in periodicals. "The more I know about people, the better I love my dog," was Byron's remark, inspired by experience. Varied episodes, illustrating different phases of canine intelligence, combined with deeply significant experiences of men and women, here depict pathetic, tragic, dramatic, amusing, and thrilling scenes. Each is told with such sincere sympathy that it convinces as well as charms, especially "Gulliver the Great," showing how instinctive hatred and fear were replaced by love and companionship under tragic circumstances.

Eastman, Charles A. From the Deep Woods to Civilization. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1916. $2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Mr. Eastman has written in this book the American Indian's "Up from Slavery." A full-blooded Sioux, the nephew of Sitting Bull, he has previously pictured the earlier years of his life in "An Indian Childhood"; and the present narrative begins at the point where he emerged from [the forest in order to adopt the ways of civilization. It is the story of a primitive man's quest for the ideals of Christian culture and of his efforts to interpret these ideals to his own people and the ideals of the Indians themselves to the white man. His education, his marriage to Elaine Goodale, the poet, and his work as Government physician in South Dakota, as field secretary for the Y. M. C. A., and as representative of Indian interests before the Indian Bureau at Washington are the principal strands from which is woven this story of a doubly patriotic life.

Edwards, George Wharton. Vanished Towers and Chimes of Flanders. Illustrated by the author. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. 1916. $5 net.

As traveler, writer, and artist, Mr. Edwards has been a student of Holland and Belgium and an interpreter of their life and art, and he is therefore qualified to do for devastated Flanders what Mr. Walter Hale, notably, has done for northern France. This ancient province, the seat of so much of the culture of the Low Countries, has suffered perhaps more than any other from the ruthlessness of war. Louvain, Malines, Ypres, Douai, and many other cities famed for their architectural and other treasures live again in Mr. Edwards's pages and in the illustrations, twenty-two in color and nine in sepia monotone, which interleave them. "Vanished Towers and Chimes of Flanders" belongs peculiarly to the class of "art and gift books," of which there seem this year to be a smaller number and variety than usual.

Fisher, Irving, Ph.D., and Fisk, Eugene Lyman, M.D. How to Live: Rules for Healthful Living Based on Modern Science. Pp. 345. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1916. $1 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Published in October, 1915, the fact that its eighth revised edition appeared in September, 1916, shows the value and popularity of this book. It is the most authoritative work that has been put forth on individual hygiene; and, as its authors say in their introduction: "Thoroughly carried out, individual hygiene implies high ideals of health, strength, endurance, symmetry, and beauty; it enormously increases our capacity to work, to be happy, and to be useful; it develops, not only the body, but the mind and the heart; it ennobles the man as a whole."

Franck, Harry A. Tramping Through Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. Being the Random Notes of an Incurable Vagabond. Illustrated with Photographs. 8vo, pp. 378. New York: The Century Company. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

This is a satisfactory, instructive, and amusing account of Mexico and the Mexican mind. The author, Harry A. Franck, is a professor of romance languages, and a student of sociology. He has traveled over a large portion of the globe, and is the author of "A Vagabond Journey around the World." While often critical, his present book is marked by distinct sympathy for the peoples of Spanish countries south of us. He likes the peon, to whom he dedicates his book. Entering Mexico at Laredo and traveling through the country, sometimes by train, often on foot, he leisurely studied people and became familiar with their life and customs. He worked in mines with the peons. His description of that phase of Mexican life is new and interesting.

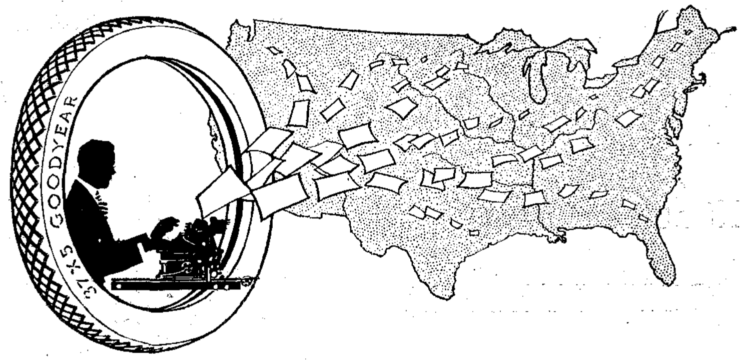
Gilder, Letters of Richard Watson. Edited by Rosamond Gilder. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916. $3.50 net. Postage, 18 cents.

Richard Watson Gilder was one of the few Americans who have been masters of the art of letter-writing, and there were not many lives of his generation that offered such multifarious opportunities to the casual pen. He appears in this volume, edited by his daughter, in all the many rôles that he played, as the friend of our elder poets and thinkers no less than of the actors, musicians, and statesmen of a later time, as a militant advocate of good government and civil-service reform, as the friend and counsellor of the literary world, and as a poet and man of letters in his own right. But perhaps the most interesting of his letters are those that explain his brilliant success in the conduct of *The Century Magazine*, a success due to his constant, sympathetic, and idealistic sense of his rôle as a middleman between the author and the public.

Hamblin, Stephen. Book of Garden Plans. Pp. 134, Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2. Postage, 14 cents.

The title of this book is sufficiently descriptive of its contents. All garden operations are in the nature of problems to be solved. Mr. Hamblin has written for the purpose of helping their solution. His blue-print plans (twenty) and photographs, of which there are thirty-two, represent actual gardens. His practical lists of shrubs, trees, and flowers, with rules for planting and care, are given with every detail to assist the professional or amateur gardener. His information appears under the following heads:

"Farm Home of Five Acres," "Village



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Home of Five Acres," "Planting a Small Suburban Lot," "Shrub Planting for a Village Home," "Rose Garden," "Boulder Wall with Vines," "Arbor with Vines," "Natural Rock Garden," "Artificial Water Garden," "Formal Garden of Japanese Plants," etc. It is a practical, comprehensive, and thorough manual for the house- and home-builder who would "visualize his garden."

Hamilton, Dr. Allan McLane. Recollections of an Alienist. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.50.

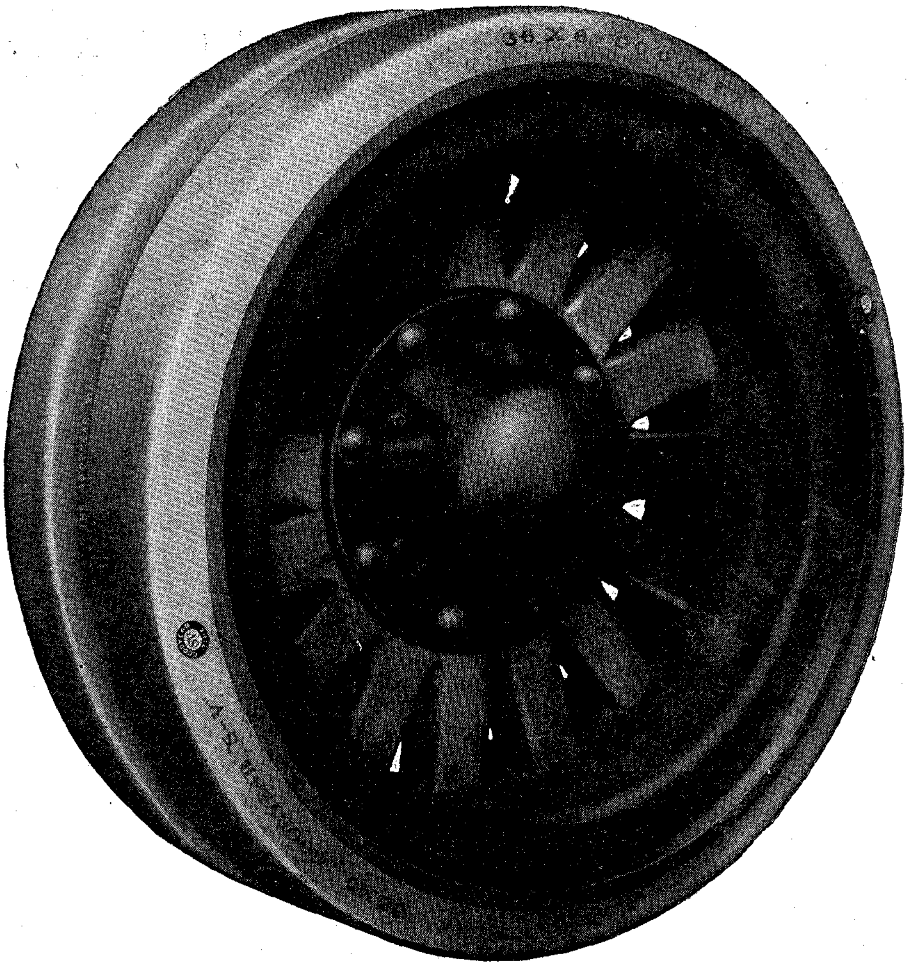
As a grandson of Alexander Hamilton and as an eminent figure in the professional world for many years, Dr. Hamilton has come in contact with many of the most interesting people of three generations, from Washington Irving, an intimate guest in his father's house during his early childhood, to Sir Henry Irving, Agassiz, Mrs. Eddy, and even Max Beerbohm! And he can relate with equal familiarity incidents of travel in the farthest corners of the world. But perhaps the most interesting parts of his work are those dealing with his life as an alienist, as Dr. Hamilton has given evidence in countless famous trials, notably those of Molineux, Thaw, and Patrick. Interesting to the general reader also are his notes on capital punishment, insanity, and the judicial system.

Hammond, John Martin. Winter Journeys in the South. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1916. $3.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Peculiarly appropriate for the Christmas season is this book on our own South as a winter playground, another book testifying to the rapidity with which Americans, shut off from Europe, are discovering the resources of America. For there is more in the South to delight the winter traveler than most Northerners and Westerners have any idea of. Mr. Hammond, who writes for every type of pleasure-seeker, reveals the charm not only of the usual stamping-grounds of the tourist, but of all sorts of unsuspected spots as well. Miami, the sportsman's paradise, the Sapphire Country of the Carolinas, Biloxi and Pass Christian on the Gulf, equally with Palm Beach, Hot Springs, Charleston, and New Orleans have yielded up their secrets to this genial literary courier, who can tell the reader just where he can tramp, motor, golf, or fish to the best advantage, find cooking that is worth a journey, or spend his honeymoon.

Hobson, R. L. Chinese Pottery and Porcelain. An Account of the Potter's Art in China from Primitive Times to the Present Day. With forty plates reproduced by three-, four-, and five-color process, and ninety-six half-tone plates. Two volumes, 9½ x 6⅞ in., cloth, gilt. Edition strictly limited to 1,500 numbered copies. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $25 net the set, postpaid.

Mr. Hobson is one of the leading European authorities on his subject. His beautiful book is illustrated with plates that have been proclaimed the finest illustrations of Chinese porcelain yet produced. It contains the latest of experts' discoveries and ascriptions, so that the history of the potter's art in China can be traced from the earliest times, through all the centuries, to the present day. Great collections on the Continent and in America have been laid under contribution by courtesy of their owners. A fully illustrated chapter deals with marks; another valuable chapter is on forgeries and frauds.



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Howells, William Dean. Years of My Youth. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1916. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Altho Mr. Howells has written many books tinged with autobiography, this is the first in which he has frankly assumed the center of the stage. "Years of My Youth" tells the story of the great novelist's life during its first formative period and up to the moment, when appointed to the consulate at Venice, he was to add to his knowledge of the American scene a knowledge of Europe and Europe's more complex life. The Civil War itself is of course reflected in his pages, but it is the intimate story of his own family and his apprenticeship to printing, journalism, and ultimately literature that Mr. Howells has projected chiefly, against the tense and storm-prophetic atmosphere of the primitive *ante-bellum* society of Ohio. Mr. Howells has wrought a picture of his earlier self that must rank among the standard autobiographies, tho it will be the hope of every reader that this volume is only a promise of more to come.

Holland, Thompson, Ph.D., and Mee, Arthur, Associate Editors. The Book of History: A History of All Nations. From the Earliest Times to the Present. Fifteen volumes. 8vo, Cloth. With over 8,000 Illustrations.

This comprehensive work presents the story of the earth "from the first thing we know of it to the time in which we live." It is "the story of man from the first thing we know of him to the last thought that the vision of modern science can suggest." The array of editorial and contributing staffs is imposing. The introduction is by Viscount Bryce, who gives "A View Across the Ages" of fine breadth and far-reaching perspective. Profusely and quaintly illustrated, the volumes fully meet Lord Bryce's requirement of a universal history: "A history which shall, first, include all the races and tribes of man within its scope; and shall bring all these races and tribes into a connection with one another, such as to display their annals as an organic whole." Here is not only the comprehensive record of racial development, but a clear philosophy of human progress, with whatever light science has thrown on human problems since the world began. And yet it has the qualities and characteristics of a formal universal history of all nations, ancient and modern, our own being treated with fulness, including the Wilson Administration.

Jerrold, Laurence. France: Her People and Her Spirit. Illustrated. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1916. $3 net. Postage, 12 cents.

A grandson of Douglas Jerrold, the author, born an Englishman, was brought up, educated, and married in France, and is chiefly known for his books and articles on French literature and life. He has therefore special qualifications for discussing the French spirit, sadly mishandled as it has been of late by many poorly equipped enthusiasts. In this book Mr. Jerrold has brought together masses of information on the French Government, the army, religion, the soil, letters, industry, the colonies, and other leading topics, along with chapters of personal observation on men and women and *les jeunes*. Naturally, of course, he discusses also, with an admiration tempered by close knowledge, the spirit of France at war. The pictures (four in color) have been chosen from among the works of various eminent artists, Lhermitte, Monet, Raffaëlli, Charles Huard, etc., to illustrate phases of French life.

Kunz, George Frederick. Ivory and the Elephant. Profusely Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1916. $7.50 net. Postage, 18 cents.

Ivory is one of the most ancient and universal of the various materials that have served as a medium for the expression of man's artistic instinct, and Dr. Kunz, gem expert for Tiffany & Co., and author of so many standard works on precious stones, has gathered together in this sumptuous book not only a vast store of information about the history of carving in ivory but about elephant-hunting and the ivory industry in general. He tells the story of ivory-carving from the days of the Neanderthal man, who scratched his own image on the mammoth tusks discovered in the caves of Dordogne, through classical antiquity and the Orient and the Middle Ages to our own day, when carving of a unique excellence is still being wrought. The book is illustrated with more than a hundred photographs of famous specimens of ivory from the principal museums and private collections of the world.

Lethbridge, Marjorie and Alan. The Soul of the Russian. 8vo, pp. xii–238. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is not a philosophical disquisition. The authors have been residents, visitors, and travelers in various parts of Russia. And their method of revealing the soul of the Russian is by describing in brief, readable sketches experiences with individuals as widely separated socially as the Russian house-porter or the Samoyed pedler and such generals as Ivanoff or Skobelef or a painter like Verestchagin. The influence of surroundings, such as the steppes, or of institutions like the icon, is also suggested in pleasant chapters. And now and again a historical incident or episode not usually found in the formal histories throws its revealing light. The result is creditable both to Russians (in the main) and to the authors. In the latter it shows a readiness of appreciation not always discoverable in travelers and aliens, while the simplicity, kindliness, and sincerity of the Russian, with often a strong mixture of superstition or an infusion of amusing dignity as here pictured, win us to think of him as a delightful fellow now that we see him as he shows himself in his own land. This volume of really delightful sketches should prove most welcome to those who would know our nearest neighbor across the straits from Alaska.

Marcosson, Isaac F., and Daniel Frohman. Charles Frohman: Manager and Man. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1916. $2 net.

"C. F.," theatrical manager, has left the stamp of his personality upon our contemporary stage in a more notable sense probably than any American dramatic author, and his career was itself more dramatic than most plays. With the assistance of Daniel Frohman, Mr. Marcosson, having access to all the Frohman correspondence, papers, and records, has been able to build up a narrative of unique fascination, to which Sir J. M. Barrie contributes a "Foreword of Appreciation." Frohman's "barefoot" days in Ohio, his early adventures as a minstrel agent, his early productions and early stars, his Broadway career, his beginnings in England, his managership of Maude Adams, and his participation in the Syndicate constitute a story that is almost identical with the story of our modern stage. Naturally it is brimful of anecdote, as any account of Frohman would have to be.

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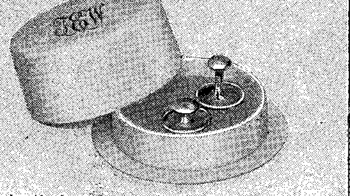

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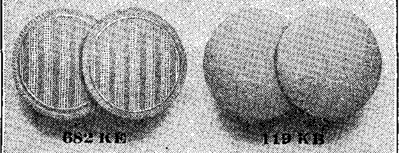
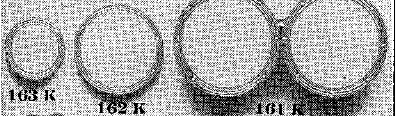
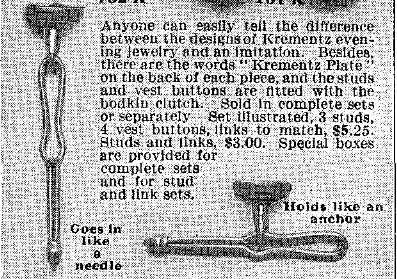


Soft cuffs are comfortable. A handsome pair of Krementz loose links add good looks to comfort. Price $2.50 a pair.





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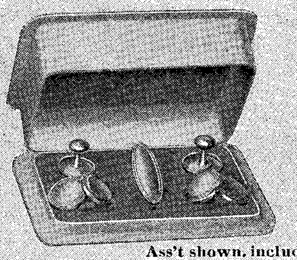

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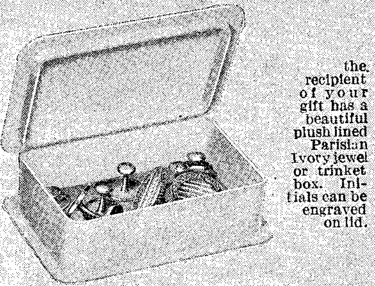

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Krementz jewelry is sold by dealers everywhere. The Krementz booklet of latest designs is a great aid in selecting a gift for "him." A postal will bring you a copy. Address "Department D."

KREMENTZ & COMPANY
Newark, New Jersey

Maurice, Arthur Bartlett. The New York of the Novelists. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1916. $2.

If one doesn't read Mr. Maurice's book with thrills of controlled hilarity it is because one doesn't love fiction and New York. The two words really seem to comprise about all the literary aspiration that the whole country owns to, and so those who haven't been able to put their pen to paper in depicting what he has seen and felt about the city have surely owned this field as the subject of their dreams. Besides all our writers, both accomplished and aspiring, there is that company of their readers who, like all good Missourians, love to be shown. The grand tour of Americans makes straight for New York, and no better guide for the itinerant, or even for those who travel wide in spirit while they sit at ease at home, could be found than this tour along with our near acquaintances of the fictional world. Mr. Maurice has been showing us New York for seventeen years—ever since the first of his volumes on this theme appeared. That early "New York in Fiction" is long out of print, and so valued by its owners that it doesn't straggle back into second-hand book-shops. The new edition assembles a host of new-made friends from the latest "New York" novels—is, in fact, as up-to-date as "Potash and Perlmutter." The zest with which Mr. Maurice follows his clues and the relish with which he reports on them put him in the class with that most delectable of English "city-wanderers," Mr. E. V. Lucas. There is many a human touch like that which the explorer among the cañons of lower Broadway to-day may carry with him. Mr. Maurice evokes from the long past the McComb house that Washington as first President of the Republic occupied. It had, he tells us, a reception-room of superb dimensions, and "here Mrs. Washington, standing on a dais, usually assisted by Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Hamilton, received, with the rigid formality of foreign courts, all who *dared* to attend her levees." We go up and down the length of the narrow island, stopping at each literary shrine or lamenting over its displacement by the mordant encroachment of business. Still, for all that New York is supposed to be a congeries of offices, we are shown a city where corners, streets, and structures "reflect the cosmopolitanism of New York's human ingredients." We are assured of complete neighborhoods that might have been transplanted from Old-World cities, and are made to believe in the legend of the Frenchman, "suffering from *nostalgie du pays*, who on the occasional days of fog was in the habit of pacing to and fro the length of Madison Square Garden Arcade that runs along twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. In fancy he was walking in the Rue de Rivoli."

Moses, Montrose J. The Life of Heinrich Conried. Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

Mr. Conried was a salient figure in American theatrical annals. As actor and manager he left his impress on his times. As actor, then director of the Irving Place Theater, his work was known to a comparatively limited public, as would be natural, since the language was not that spoken by the majority. But it was the excellence of the performances there that drew the attention of the Metropolitan Opera directors to him and put in his hands the petted institution of the favored set of society. Mr. Conried's gifts for organization were taxed to their capacity, but Mr.

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This handsome one-pound humidor of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco will be a happy selection for any acquaintance of yours who smokes. Our reason for being confident of this is that Edgeworth is the favorite tobacco of thousands of true pipe-lovers all over the land. Indeed, if your friend is what some people would call a "pipe-crank," the probabilities are that he already knows Edgeworth.

Every month we advertise that we will send a sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed, free and postpaid, to any smoker who asks for it. Requests for the trial packages come to us from all over the country. In almost every case the sample makes a regular user of Edgeworth.

The price of this humidor of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is $1.00. If you want to make one or more of your friends Christmas gifts of these Edgeworth packages, leave your instructions with your retail tobacco dealer. Should he be unable to supply you, send us names and addresses of friends, with your cards and money order, stamps or cash to cover your order at $1.00 per package. We will gladly attend to the delivery.

If you would like to try a sample of Edgeworth before investing in the humidor, send us your name and address with the name of a tobacco dealer you sometimes patronize, and a generous sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed will be mailed you, free, immediately.

For either the sample or the humidor, address Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Virginia.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket size tin, 25c and 50c for larger tins, and $1.00 for handsome humidor package. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one- or two-dozen carton, of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed, by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

Moses shows that his capacity was equal to the demands. Aside from the qualities needed to deal with the rivalries of such an exacting class as tenors and prima donnas, there was a fickle public who demanded the best on all occasions. The record shows that during Mr. Conried's five years of management a performance was never repeated on a subscription night, and only once was a production changed after its announcement. The outstanding events of Conried's career are the engagement of Caruso and the productions of "Parsifal" and of "Salomé." Mr. Conried was almost ignorant of tenors when he became an impresario, and tho his predecessor, Mr. Grau, had Caruso already under contract, the name meant nothing to him until he found it the one answer to his question as to who was the greatest living tenor. The Italian consul in New York, the Covent Garden management by cable, and a bootblack along the street all replied in the magic word—"Caruso." And Caruso it has been as a legacy ever since. "Parsifal," which is the greatest holiday attraction the Metropolitan can offer, was wrested from Baireuth in spite of the opposition of Frau Cosima Wagner, and the Baireuth clique and the crusade from religious bodies and Wagner sympathizers here. Mr. Conried was secure in his legal rights, since the Wagner operas had no copyright protection in America, and he protested against the imputations of impiety on the ground that "Parsifal" was not a Biblical drama. His defense of "Salomé," which, at the Metropolitan, never achieved a second performance, was that "the grandeur and compelling interest of Strauss's music" were such as to distract attention entirely from the text. In this one sees how far he had left his early career behind him. Mr. Moses enjoys the assistance of a good many contributors who were in a sense coworkers either with or under the subject of his sketch. In this way the book has a value as original documents, perhaps, beyond its virtue as a well-molded biography.

Nicolay, Helen. Our Nation in the Building. Pp. 521. With sixteen full-page insert-illustrations. New York: The Century Company. 1916. $2.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Here is history with its dryness left out, and its romance retained. Miss Nicolay thinks, as in her Preface she says, that we "take our history too seriously, as if it were a medicine rather than a cordial." She treats it cordially, in sketchy, not chronological, fashion, with less regard for dates than for picturesque situations and incidents. She sees men and events as a panorama passing, with strongest light on the high places. She consulted many books, it is evident, in writing this one, but she does not tarry for citations, tho free with quotation-marks and generous with her credits. Some of her chapter-headings are significant: "A Democratic Despot"—meaning Andrew Jackson; "Giants in Congress"; "Roads of the Promised Land"; "Women in a Free Country"; "Religion in a Republic," etc. A lifelong resident of Washington, Miss Nicolay has saturated her mind with the makings of our nation, and has produced a charming volume.

O'Shaughnessy, Edith (Mrs. Nelson). A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico. Illustrated. Pp. 355. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1916. $2. Postage, 14 cents.

In spite of stormy scenes and anxious days spent by Mr. O'Shaughnessy and his

Christmas Greetings
CONKLIN'S PENS

The CONKLIN Is the Gift of *Utmost* Service

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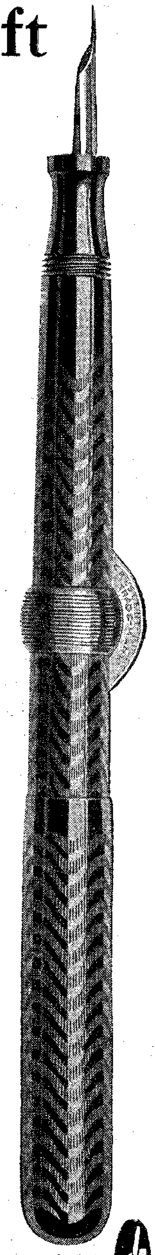

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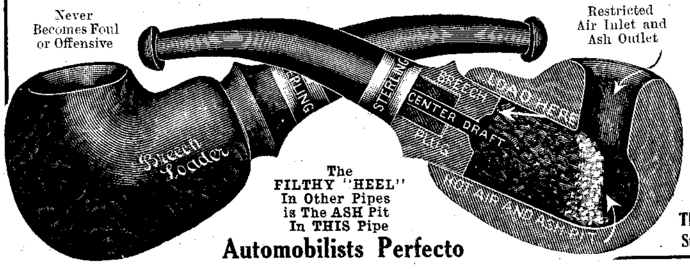
DO YOU WANT **a Positively Dry, "Juiceless," "Heelless," Sweet, Sanitary, Safety Smoking Pipe?** Then Send For **This** One! And If It Fails To **Prove Exactly** Such (*As We Claim It Is*) Your Money Will be **Refunded** Upon Demand. It is **Pipe Merit vs. "Pipe Talk"!** Does Not The **New, Simple** Method Appear Manifestly **Feasible?** However, It Is Obviously Up To Your Judgment and **Our Guarantee. Every Purchaser Shall Be The Judge.**



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The FILTHY "HEEL" In Other Pipes is The ASH Pit In THIS Pipe

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The BREECHLOADER is **EXTREMELY SIMPLE**, Practical, Substantial, Neat and Unique in Design, 5½ in. long with graceful curves; a little on the "Chubby" order, half bent. The Bowl and Breech Plug is made of **FIRST QUALITY, GENUINE FRENCH BRIAR**: given a rich, natural, friction finish; Solid Rubber Stem; Sterling Silver Mounted; price, including Nickel Plated "Pipe Companion," $1.00 postpaid, or **Write for Free Pamphlet.**

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wife in Mexico City in 1913, one can not help envying them the privilege of having seen such history in the making. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's letters are so comprehensive and largely instructive that one finds it hard to believe they were daily epistles to an absent mother, written without thought of subsequent publication. Every word is interesting, picturesquely graphic, and fair. A sympathetic account is given of Mexican limitations in character and customs. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is frank and fearless in her estimates of men Huerta she calls a man of force and ability; Carranza lacks those qualities, but possesses a convincing note by his venerable aspect and long white beard; but Villa is the exponent of every evil and vicious trait.

Peixotto, Ernest. Our Hispanic Southwest. Illustrated by the author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1916. $2.50 net.

Mr. Peixotto's pen and pencil have again and again celebrated the exotic charms of the semitropics, and this book does for the old Spanish landmarks of our inland States what "Romantic California" did for his own country. A typical seeker of the picturesque, he has found an adequate field for his talent in New Orleans, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, redolent as they are of the romance and poetry of the past. Mr. Peixotto writes and draws with equal facility and is able to convey through both mediums alike the charm that has fired his imagination in those invincibly un-Anglo-Saxon regions of our country.

Pennell, Joseph. The Wonder of Work. Fifty-two lithographic plates, with interpretative notes by the artist. Large 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1916. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Since Kipling showed the way in "McAndrew's Hymn," modern writers and artists have been discovering the splendid beauty that lies in the most materialistic aspects of our modern industrial civilization, and the soul of industrialism itself is revealed in this collection of Mr. Pennell's lithographs—the soul of modern work. Mr. Pennell pictures sky-scrapers of New York in the building, the stock-yards of Chicago, the steel-works of Pittsburg, the commerce-laden harbor of Genoa, the Krupp Works at Essen, the "Lake of Fire," at Charleroi, Belgium, the mills of Valenciennes, scenes from Berlin, Hamburg, London, Venice, all testifying to the indomitable human will that is molding the future out of the chaos of the present. The drawings cover the period 1881–1915, and the artist's notes form a delightful running commentary. The book is appropriately dedicated to Constantin Meunier, the great sculptor of modern industrialism.

Recouly, Raymond. General Joffre and His Battles. With maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1916. $1.25 net.

Raymond Recouly is the "Captain X" whose articles recently attracted so much attention when they appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*. He now reveals himself as a member of General Joffre's staff and as one therefore who has been in a position to observe closely not only the Generalissimo himself, but all the guiding spirits of the French Army. During 1915 he kept a journal on the field which excited great interest in France when it was published under the pen-name "Jean Lery." His presentation of General Joffre as man and soldier must therefore, for a number of reasons, be accepted as authoritative, as must also his very full analysis of the plan and conduct of the Battle of the Marne. He further includes in his book detailed accounts of the Battle of Verdun and the Champagne Drive.

Robie, Virginia. The Quest of the Quaint. Pp. 288. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2. Postage, 16 cents.

The collector never knows whence came his original impulse to "collect." It is rarely deliberate. One rare piece of silver or china as a gift or an inheritance often furnishes an excellent excuse to begin. The difficulty is to find an excuse to stop, once interest has been aroused. The author's enthusiasm and varied experience make what she has to say enjoyable. In charming manner, she describes the fascination of searching attics, farmhouses, and unknown corners for old bandboxes, old valentines, and silhouettes, old furniture and silver. In the search, one comes upon historical and romantic facts and fancies, calculated to amuse and instruct. In her descriptions of different periods the lay reader gets many a good laugh, while the collector absorbs definite information and helpful suggestions. "Lowestoft," "Bennington," "Bowdoin," "Sheraton," and "Sheffield" take on a meaning previously unknown. The illustrations are a charming addition to this comprehensive manual on collecting the "quaint."

Smith, C. Alphonso. An O. Henry Biography. Two volumes. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1916. $2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Considering the popular quality and fame of his stories, it is a notable fact that so much of the life of Sydney Porter (O. Henry) should have been shrouded in mystery. Few of his readers have known anything about his days of adventure in Central America or the tragic episode of his prison life, an episode to which unquestionably was due the deepening of his talent, so marked in his later work. Professor Smith, of the University of Virginia, was a lifelong friend of O. Henry, and he has been able to accumulate an immense amount of material inaccessible to all previous writers. This very full discussion of Porter's ancestry and earlier years, his working-life in New York, his themes, his workmanship, and his readers will necessarily stand as the authoritative memorial to one of the most remarkable talents in our latter-day literature, a talent all the more remarkable in having raised the magazine-story as a type to the level of high distinction.

Sothern, E. H. The Melancholy Tale of "Me." Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1916. $3.50 net.

Mr. Sothern is one of the few figures now left on our stage who are living links with the romantic, poetic past of the Anglo-American theater. A literary actor, so to say, and the heir of a great tradition, his reminiscences, both in their flavor of style and in their whimsical content, are the distillation of an atmosphere the dramatic world has all but lost. His account of his early childhood, of his famous father, and his fabulous "Uncle Hugh" are capital examples of his powers of evocation. But naturally the "youngest playgoer" can match many of Mr. Sothern's recollections, and some of his most interesting passages are those dealing with a theatrical life that is still contemporaneous. Almost every type of writing, from the portrait-sketch to the soliloquy, and almost every tone, from pathos to fantasy, is woven into this delightful book.

Pioneer Brands of Rubber Footwear

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO. BOSTON U.S.A. TRADE MARK HUB MARK

ONLY daring manufacturers risked the trade-marking of rubber footwear in the early days of the industry. The brands shown here are the most illustrious survivors.

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So little was known of the processes by which rubber was made durable, shape-holding and wearable in all kinds of weather, that the men who trade-marked their products simply challenged fate!

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They said, "You can depend upon us to make the very best rubber footwear possible; we'll put our trade-mark on them as an evidence of our good intention."

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If the rubber footwear you buy bears any one of these trademarks, you get high-quality, perfect-fitting, good-looking, serviceable rubber footwear. Look for these quality-marks.

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Seventy-four years of successful manufacturing and the experience of forty-seven great factories are back of every pair of rubber shoes, overshoes, arctics, boots, etc., produced by the United States Rubber Company, the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

Rubbers that fit wear twice as long as rubbers that do not fit.

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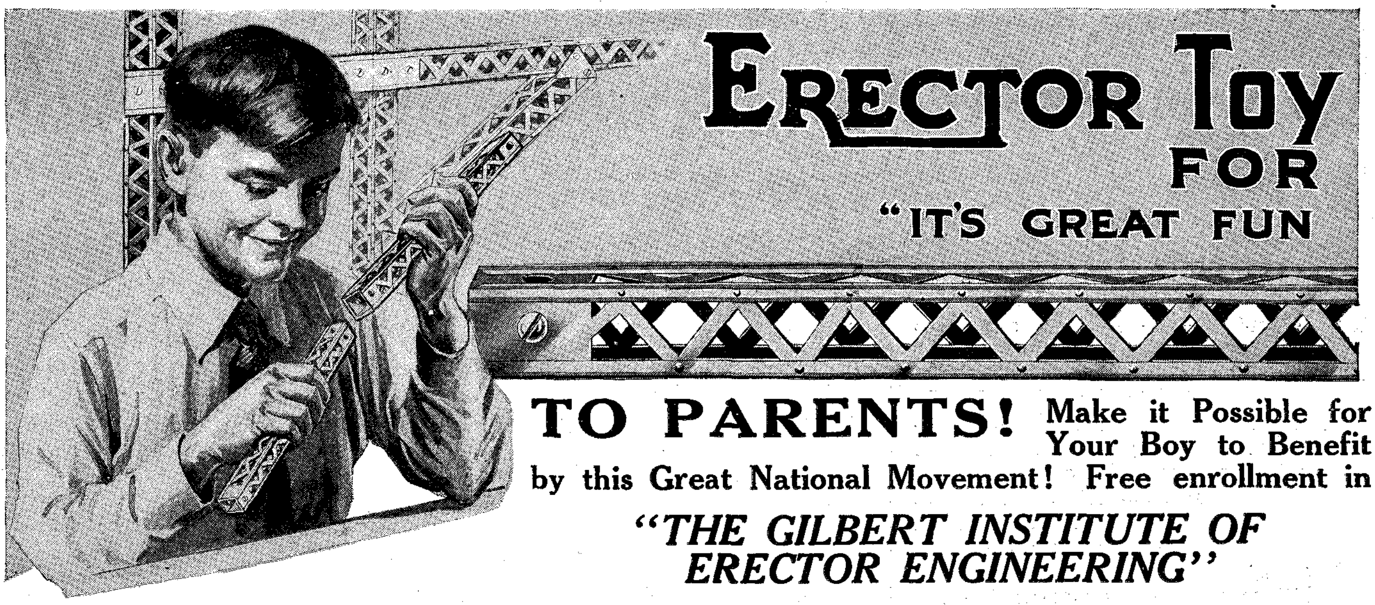


TO PARENTS! Make it Possible for Your Boy to Benefit by this Great National Movement! Free enrollment in

"THE GILBERT INSTITUTE OF ERECTOR ENGINEERING"

Will Guide His Thoughts and Actions In Play Along Constructive Lines—Teach Him To Do Things For Himself—Encourage His Imagination, Concentration, Ingenuity and Skill—And Increase His Chances For Success as a Man

Will *your* boy make good as a man?

Will he take his place in the ranks of the successful men of the coming generation?

Will he be a success, not only from the standpoint of achievement, but also from the standpoint of character?

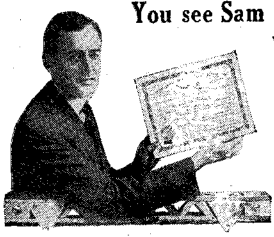
Success is *not* easy to achieve. Statistics show that for every man who succeeds there are eight who fail.

And yet, every boy has it within him to be a success as a man.

Early mental training—the arousing of his interest in constructive things—is perhaps the biggest determining factor.

Consider the youth of a few of the famous men whose names are emblazoned on history's pages.

You see Watt as a boy, studiously watching steam vibrate the tea-kettle cover—a youthful interest that eventually gave to the world the inestimable benefits of steam-power.



You see Sam Brown as a boy watching, by the hour, spiders weaving their webs—a boyhood interest that eventually crystallized in his building the world's first suspension bridge.

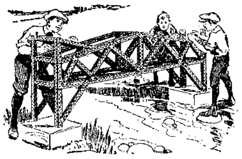
You see Lincoln as a boy, handicapped by lack of educational opportunities, poring over borrowed books—an early interest that helped mould a mind and character that will be an inspiration to Americans for all time.

In youth the mind is most impressionable. The impressions it receives are lasting, and determine, in a large degree, the ability and character of the grown-up man.

You want *your* boy to be a successful man, of course! But, are you giving sufficient thought to his early mental impressions?

What about his pastimes? Do you realize that in play his mind takes its most frequent impressions because of his interest in amusement, and the great amount of time he spends at it?

Does *your* boy's play simply afford him pastime, and perhaps encourage the destructive side of his nature—or is it of such a constructive character that the most important attributes to success are developed—ambition, imagination, concentration, determination, ingenuity and skill?



See to it that your boy's play affords him not only amusement, but mental benefit!

Open up to him the opportunity to secure free enrollment in "The Gilbert Institute of Erector Engineering"—and you will be sure that he will learn while he plays—that his pastime will be an education for him.

"The Gilbert Institute of Erector Engineering" offers to all boys who show ability, Diplomas, Honors and Valuable Prizes. Three Diplomas, handsomely printed and ready for framing, are issued. These Diplomas carry with them the Honorary Degrees of "Erector Engineer," "Erector Expert Engineer" and "Erector Master Engineer."

Boys are required to win the First Degree before trying for the Second, and the Second Degree before trying for the Third.

The conditions of the Third Degree are such that any boy who succeeds in winning it will have proved himself a boy that any parent can well afford to be proud of—a boy who will make his mark later on in life.

Read the announcement on the opposite page! Show to your Boy!

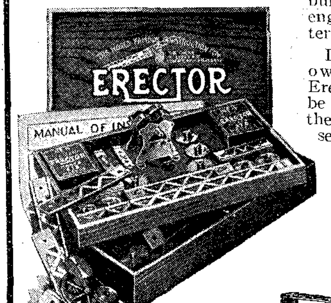
ERECTOR

"The Toy Like Structural Steel"

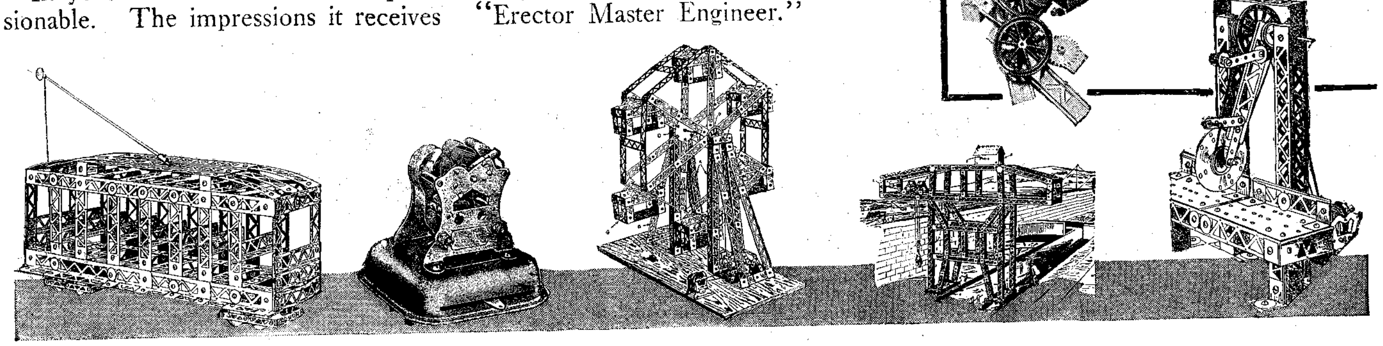
Hello, Boys! Do you own a set of Erector? If you don't, you have no idea what a lot of fun you are missing.

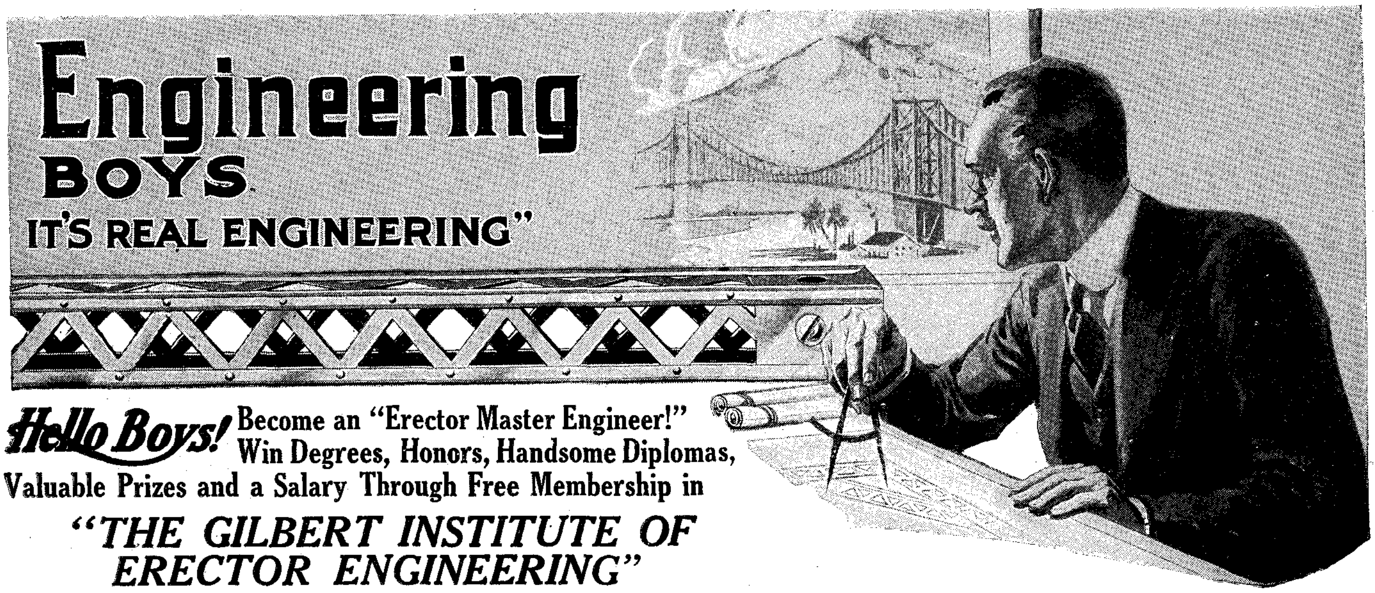
Erector is the toy for the "live wire" boy—the boy who has imagination and ability. With Erector, he can build models of the world-famous engineering feats like the Brooklyn Bridge, the Panama Canal, the great sky-scrapers of New York City, the Eiffel Tower, and hundreds of other things such as Machinery, Automobiles, Aeroplanes, Battleships, Engines, Printing Presses, Steam Shovels, Farm Implements, etc., etc.

Erector gives you the greatest fun in the world. And while you are playing, you will be learning a lot about the way the world-famous engineers plan and build their great engineering masterpieces.



If you already own a set of Erector, you will be interested in the new 1916 sets, and the new manuals which show how you can build bigger and finer models.





Hello Boys! Become an "Erector Master Engineer!" Win Degrees, Honors, Handsome Diplomas, Valuable Prizes and a Salary Through Free Membership in

"THE GILBERT INSTITUTE OF ERECTOR ENGINEERING"

Just think! Free membership in **"The Gilbert Institute of Erector Engineering"** will double the great fun you can have with **Erector, Brik-tor** and the **Erector Electrical Set** by giving you an opportunity, such as college men have, to win Degrees, Diplomas, Honors and Valuable Prizes through your ability to build interesting models with **Erector** or **Brik-tor** or to demonstrate the knowledge of electricity you have gained by playing with the **Erector Electrical Set.**

At the same time, you can compete in my great yearly prize contests for the Automobile, Pony, Motorcycles, Bicycles, Canoes and hundreds of other prizes given for photographs of best models. Boys in Canada are as eligible as boys in the United States.

"The Gilbert Institute of Erector Engineering" will confer three degrees, with handsome Diplomas suitable for framing, as follows:

First Degree:—"Erector Engineer"
Second Degree:— "Erector Expert Engineer"
Third Degree:—"Erector Master Engineer"

Valuable Third Degree Awards

Handsome "Erector Master Engineer" Diploma. Gold "E.M.E." Fraternity Pin.

Salary of $10.00 per week for three weeks with a commission of 1%.

A recommendation for a good position to any business house, stating what you have accomplished.

You can win the First Degree by doing any one of the following things:

(1) Send photograph or drawing of an acceptable Erector model with or without motor attachment.
(2) Send photograph or drawing of an acceptable Brik-tor model.
(3) Send photograph or drawing proving that you can put together the Erector Electrical Set motor.

Do one of these things now, or as soon as *you get your* **Erector, Brik-tor** *or* **Electrical Set,** and I will send you the handsome **"Erector Engineer"** Diploma, and tell you what you must do in order to win the Second Degree of **"Erector Expert Engineer."**

Before you forget, sign the coupon and mail it to me for a free copy of my new, big book containing the complete story of **"The Gilbert Institute of Erector Engineering."**

Alfred C. Gilbert Pres

ERECTOR

"The Toy Like Structural Steel"

Get These Big, Exclusive Advantages

1—The only actual structural steel toy.
2—The only construction toy with interlocking edged girders for building square columns.
3—Every essential engineering part.
4—Most parts for building largest and strongest models.
5—Big, reinforced steel wheels, grooved and hubbed for every engineering purpose.
6—Sturdy electric motor that will lift 200 pounds when properly geared, comes free with most sets.
7—Three big, illustrated Manuals showing over 500 models. You can build thousands as you acquire proficiency.
8—Free membership in "The Gilbert Institute of Erector Engineering" with handsome diplomas and other awards, including the $5000 Prize Contest.

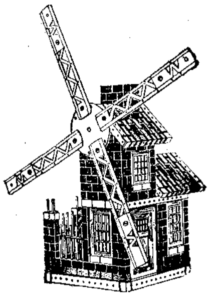
The Famous "FOUR"

The most popular set made. Contains every essential engineering part. Has big girders, large and small wheels, shafting, base plates, angle irons, pinions, pulleys, gears, nuts and bolts and the great electric motor and Instruction Book. Packed in a handsome, hardwood cabinet. Price, $5.00; Canada, $7.50.

Dealers everywhere are glad to show you the new Erector Sets—
$1.00 to $25.00

Brik-tor

"The Toy For Young Architects"



Hello, Boys! Here's the new toy that is making the biggest kind of a hit.

With Brik-tor, *you* **can make the construction toy models that you build look absolutely real.**

Let us suppose you have just built a skyscraper with your construction set. You, then, get out your Brik-tor set, and add the foundation, walls, and roof with steel bricks in beautiful color combinations. And you even put in the windows with the finely lithographed window cut-outs that you find in your Brik-tor set.

Why, you will be able to build a whole town complete—if you get Brik-tor to add to your Erector or other construction toy.

Price, $5.00. In Canada, $7.50

See the wonderful Brik-tor set at your dealer's today! Write for descriptive leaflet.

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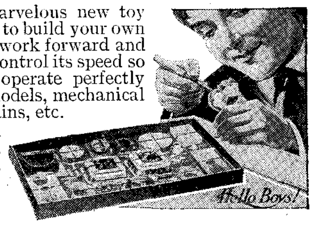

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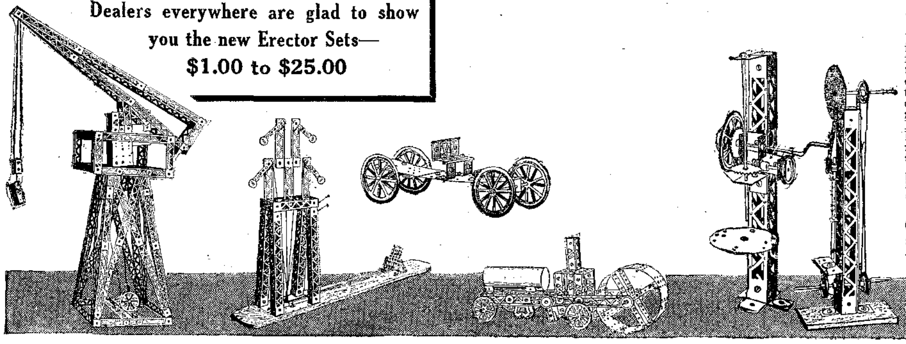

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Thom, DeCourcy W. Midsummer Motoring in Europe. With twenty-four illustrations. Pp. xii-322. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

We have in this volume a creditable sample of a novel form of writing. It presents an entertaining account of four thousand miles of travel through some of the most historic portions of Europe. The itinerary included Belgium—that was—ancient Picardy and present Normandy and Brittany, Touraine, Central France, ancient Burgundy, Lorraine, Alsace, middle Baden, Wurttemberg, and southern Germany to Oberammergau, thence via extreme northern Switzerland to Paris, to London, and thence homeward. Countries now familiar in the war-news, it will be noticed, figure in the itinerary. The reader will find in the opening pages a fine first-hand description of ravished Belgium. Our party of motor-tourists visited King Albert's country in the summer of 1910, when there was no thought of armies in Flanders and the approaching deluge. The field of Waterloo, sleepy old Bruges with its famous belfry and excellent Gothic architecture, the celebrated cathedrals, and other architectural monuments were all visited.

Ticknor, Caroline. Poe's Helen. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In spite of the great number of books that have accumulated about Poe and the legend of his life, the mystery of his broken engagement to Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, the "Helen" of his loveliest poem, has never been quite cleared up. Miss Ticknor has assembled in this volume on the romance of the two poets many letters relating intimately to the last tragic days of Poe's life that have not previously been published. But it is Mrs. Whitman herself, and not Poe, who occupies the middle of her stage—Mrs. Whitman, whose verse Poe himself found "instinct with genius," and who, until her death in 1878, played a prominent part in American letters and had throughout her life, we are told, "a succession of adorers." Important chiefly for the light it throws upon Poe, the book is interesting also for its portrayal of a type of romantic womanhood that flourished conspicuously during the formative days of our somewhat prosaic modern society.

Topham, Anne. Memories of the Fatherland. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1916. $3 net.

Miss Topham will be remembered by many readers as the Englishwoman who, having acted for several years as governess to the German Emperor's only daughter, gave to the world not long ago, in her "Memories of the Kaiser's Court," so vivid a picture of the inner life of the Imperial household. In the present volume she glances out over the wider world of German society in general, with which her contact has also been intimate. Miss Topham is quite free from the Teutonophobia that vitiates almost all contemporary English discussions of Germany and German ways. In her discussions of the life of the people, their peasant customs, their city ways, their army and navy, their efficiency, and their sentimentality, she presents, in fact, the saner Germany that we all knew and admired in happier times.

Towse, John Ranken. Sixty Years of the Theater. Pp. 464. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

Mr. Towse's book is one of the most important that has appeared on this subject in recent years. Written without exuberance or personal bias, it deals, with enthusiasm and a sufficient note of admiration, with plays and the players of the past three generations, both here and in England. One is not left in doubt as to what Mr. Towse considers good drama, for the volume is pervaded by the clearest convictions and expositions. After a preliminary survey of the English stage as the writer was familiar with it in his youth, the story of our own theater is taken up, beginning with the period from 1874 to 1885, the first quarter of Mr. Towse's service as a dramatic critic for the New York *Evening Post*, where he still continues to write. We get vivid glimpses of the organizations—Wallack's, Daly's, and Mr. Palmer's Union Square Theater, whose achievements have already taken on an historic importance which endears them in the memory of old playgoers. There is an ample review of other great names of the past: Salvini, Booth, and Barrett, Clara Morris, Modjeska, Janauschek, "who ended in tribulations," and Mary Anderson, "who never knew anything but popular adoration." Much attention is given to outstanding figures that form a receding part of our own day—Jefferson, Irving, and Ellen Terry, Richard Mansfield, Julia Marlowe, and E. H. Sothern, Mantell, Mrs. Fiske, and Rose Coghlan; the Kendals, Tree, Willard, Forbes-Robertson, and John Hare. The illustrations consist of reproductions of portraits and views, many of them rare and unusual, especially those chosen to represent earlier days.

Van Loon, Hendrik Willem. The Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators. Pp. 400. New York: The Century Company. 1916. $2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

The Dutch entered the field of geographical exploration at a comparatively late date. Nevertheless their exploits as pioneers of the map are among the greatest the history of adventure has to offer. They found Spitzbergen, they charted the southern Pacific, they discovered Tasmania and New Zealand, and established colonies in both Americas, Asia, and Africa. These expeditions were led by intrepid and picturesque old navigators whose fame was great three hundred years ago, when all Europe marveled over the ponderous tomes that recounted their voyages and the wonders they had encountered on sea and land. Many of their stories have been forgotten, lost as they were in the prolix and crabbed narratives of seventeenth-century chroniclers. Dr. Van Loon, of Cornell, has sifted these sources and picked out the most interesting stories, retelling them in graphic style for the modern reader. The book is illustrated from characteristic prints of the period.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. The Romance of a Christmas Card. Pp. 124. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1. Postage, 10 cents.

This is a real gift book, written with the sweet tenderness and human sympathy characteristic of Mrs. Wiggin. The second wife of the minister at Beulah had artistic aspirations and had designed two Christmas cards, one picturing her friend Letty at her own fireside, lonely and patient as she waits for the return of the brother "David" who left her to care for his unwelcome and unloved twin babies and ceased even to write; the other, representing the outside of Letty's little home, with light in the window and the door open to welcome "stranger, kith or kin." These cards find brother "David" in a western

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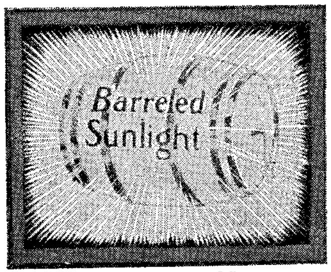

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hospital, and lover "Dick," the rebellious son of the minister, in the city where he has just "made good"; so the call of "The Folks Back Home" proves irresistible to both, and they return to take part in an old-fashioned Christmas, to bring peace and comfort to sorrowing hearts and to renew belated romances. It is a simple, touching tale of every-day devotion, and youthful misunderstanding, and illustrating the reward of patient endurance.

Wilstach, Paul. Mount Vernon. Pp. 301. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2. Postage, 16 cents.

Washington's "Home and the Nation's Shrine" has long been the Mekka of loyal travelers. There are scarcely bounds to the gratitude we should pay to the women who worked to preserve that shrine, and to the men who helped with their money, zeal, and sympathy. Mr. Wilstach has written a description of Mount Vernon which makes "history as written accord with history performed" and has lovingly and laboriously sought out truths and traditions. There is nothing dry or uninteresting in it. We feel the vivid personality of George Washington from the time when he came to the place an undeveloped boy, through years of ownership and development, to his marriage with Martha Custis. It is a vivid picture of home-life and executive efficiency, and sheds a warm and glowing light.

II

TWENTY-FIVE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Bryant, Sara Cone. Stories to Tell the Littlest Ones. Illustrated by Willy Pogány. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 10 cents.

Mrs. Bryant is well known for her excellent treatise on How to Tell Stories to Children. Unlike most people who give advice, she knows how to put that advice into practise. The stories contained in the present attractive little volume are the outgrowth of experience in her own home with her little girl and boy. The group brought together was more or less born of desire on the part of these youngsters to hear Beatrix Potter's Peter Rabbit stories, and to carry *Peter Rabbit* into other stories of their mother's invention. Readers will understand the value of the cumulative tale, and will see exactly how vital are those verses and poems which bring in the physical activities of the child, on reading some of these little stories.

Cather, Katherine Dunlap. Boyhood Stories of Famous Men: Titian, Chopin, Andrea del Sarto, Thorwaldsen, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Murillo, Stradivarius, Guido Reni, Claude Lorrain, Tintoretto, and Rosa Bonheur, "Tomboy of Bordeaux." Illustrated by M. L. Bower. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

We recommend this little book cheerfully. It is the type of biographical writing which most appeals to young readers. In story form, yet in no way distorting the facts, the younger days of Titian, Chopin, Murillo, Mendelssohn, Andrea del Sarto, Mozart, and others, are described in entertaining little stories. Instead of overfictionizing, as most writers try to do, the present author whets the appetite for further reading in the biographical field. This is an excellent beginners' book which we would place by the side of a volume issued two years ago by the same publishers, entitled "More Than Conquerors."

Chatterton, Lieut. E. Keble. Daring Deeds of Famous Pirates. The Stories of the Stirring Adventures, Bravery, and Resource of Pirates, Filibusters, and Buccaneers. Illustrated in color. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

No boy could resist the contents of this fascinating volume, based on a larger book, 'The Romance of Piracy," by the same author. Notable instances of this now obsolete profession—altho we hear on all sides that this war has brought forth notable examples of the old-time "trader"—are given with a certain amount of gusto which makes a book of fine print easy reading. There are some delicate distinctions made in the early chapters between different types of pirates who used to cruise the high seas, and no nation is allowed to escape the honor of having produced a hero of the pirate type. We get "sympathetic" portraits of Sir Henry Morgan, "Bluebeard" Teach, and Captain Kidd, besides notable "gallants" of the times of the Tudor kings and of Queen Elizabeth. The narrative is even carried into Algiers and Persia, and so on around the world. The skull-and-cross-bones flag, tho not recognized by all nations, has been handled at different times by all nations; and lovers of "Treasure Island," even devotees of *Smee*, will welcome this true history of pirates. The illustrations alone will whet the appetite of any full-blooded boy.

Choate, Florence, and Curtis, Elizabeth. The Indian Fairy Book. From the Original Legends. With eight illustrations in color. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

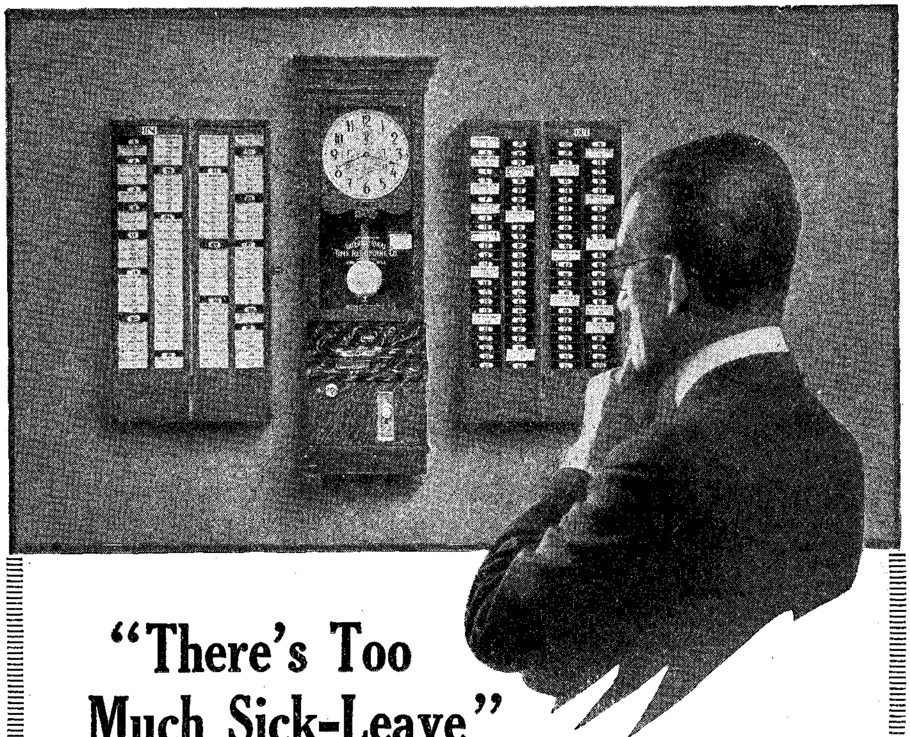
Indians always have a fascination for young people. Indian folk-lore especially is welcome when properly handled. Unfortunately, we have not had many people capable of handling the Indian material as it should be handled. The consequence is that most story-tellers have had to go back to Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and frame a series of stories from that poem for use in the classroom. The Henry Schoolcraft collection of Indian lore, published some sixty years ago, has been available and is now reissued in a selected form for the young reader, illustrated mildly and much too colorfully by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis. The book contains twenty-four chapters.

Coussens, Penrhyn W. The Ruby Story-Book. Tales of Courage and Heroism Retold. Frontispiece by Maxfield Parrish. New York: Duffield & Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Penrhyn W. Coussens will be remembered as the editor of a volume of fairy-tales included in "The Diamond Story-Book," and embracing selections from Maria Edgeworth, Hindu folk-lore, and so forth. In the present volume, he gathers tales of courage and heroism which include, not only the stories of warriors, but the stories of saints as well. In fact, the volume, which has no special plan of arrangement, passes indiscriminately from ancient heroes to heroes of American history. The narratives are drawn from various sources, which are recognized in a table at the back. Each tale is very sketchy, with no ambition on the part of the author to more than give sufficient outline for the story-teller to continue further. In fact, this is an excellent source-book for the librarian or the teacher anxious for material to use in the story-hour.

Dunn, Byron A. The Boy Scouts of the Shenandoah. The Young Virginians Series. With five illustrations by J. Allen St. John. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.10 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Were it possible for "Stonewall" Jackson to read "The Boy Scouts of the Shenandoah," he would be much in a quandary as to what part he himself played in that campaign usually attributed to his own brilliancy as a general. He would wonder why it was that he ever overcame the



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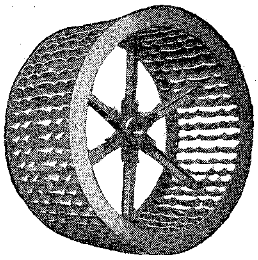

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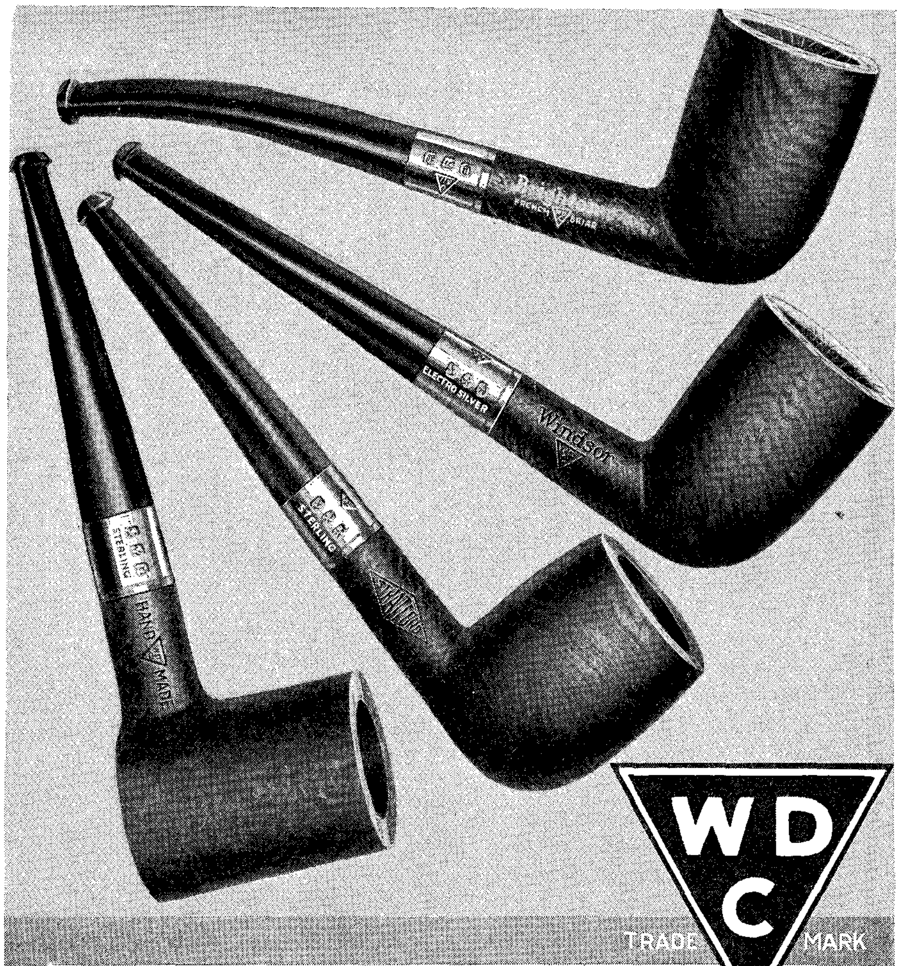

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Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 8vo, 1205 pages. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK, N. Y.

marvelous maneuvering of the boy scouts who followed him in the cause of the Yankees throughout the brilliant campaign. Mr. Dunn, himself a veteran of the Civil War, has selected a young Northern aristocrat and a young Southern mountaineer of Northern sympathies as his two heroes. What those two boys do not do within the compass of this volume is not worth doing. Their guns are continually playing havoc with their pursuers, and they overhear things which, had they actually occurred in history, would have turned the whole current of the Civil War sooner than it was turned. This is the type of book that contains much information, and evidently the author's desire has been to verify his historical statements, for there are many foot-notes throughout the book.

Gautier, Judith. The Memoirs of a White Elephant. *Translated from the French* by S. A. B. Harvey. Illustrated by L. H. Smith and S. B. Kite. New York: Duffield & Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Judith Gautier, author, with Pierre Loti, of "The Daughter of Heaven," is an authority on Chinese matters. She is also well versed in the strange lore of all Oriental countries and, in addition, writes with grace and a colorful imagination that are well brought forth in the present translation. The adventures of the White Elephant are indeed of the kind that will have instant appeal to children. The lovableness of the sacred animal and his many human quandaries regarding the world combine to make him an attractive hero. From the moment when he is discovered to be the sacred elephant of the East, to the moment when, after various escapades, he is reclaimed by his Princess from a circus troupe, the chapters are holding in their charm.

Grahame, Kenneth. The Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children. Selected and edited. Decorations by Maud Fuller. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

The author of "The Golden Age" has turned anthologist. There are many excellent books of poetry for children, and it can not be expected that any one of them will be complete in itself. All depends on the point of view of the compiler as to whether poems of a particular class will be included in the collection. Mr. Grahame in his preface confesses that "a conscientious editor is bound to find himself confronted with limitations so numerous as to be almost disheartening." His object is "to set up a wicket-gate, giving attractive admission to that wide domain" of poetry which children like. It is his conviction that blank verse is for readers of an older age; in fact, he would leave Shakespeare until children were at least sixteen years of age, a stricture which many people will be glad to dispute. In archaic language he has taken the liberty of adopting consistency in spelling; he is inclined to omit the subject of death, and facetiously says that "a compiler of obituary verse for the delight of children could make a fine, fat volume with little difficulty." His collection therefore is, as he states, chiefly lyrical.

Herdman, Marie Louise. The Story of the United States. With twelve illustrations in color by A. S. Forrest. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

This large volume, illustrated with color-plates, is an interesting narrative of the history of this country from the time of the North-American Indian to the Administration of Woodrow Wilson. It is a straightforward and excellently framed narrative, and enters into the spirit of the different periods, giving proper proportion to the different social, political, and economic questions which have arisen in the development of the country. It avoids too much of a political cast and lays stress on events solely from the standpoint of Americanism. It should be an excellent supplementary book for the classroom, and lead the way to a greater interest in American history. The publishers have given an excellent *format* to the volume.

Johnston, William Allen. Deeds of Doing and Daring. Illustrated by Reproductions from Photographs. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.25 net.

Mr. Cleveland Moffett, who has imprest the boys' minds with the romance in every-day life, encouraged Mr. Johnston to follow the same line in writing "Deeds of Doing and Daring." These stories are not second-hand accounts. Mr. Johnston has climbed steeples, ridden in a flying locomotive, walked the cable-path of a bridge, climbed the steelwork of the Metropolitan Tower. He found the men who took him on these exciting adventures veritable boys in their enthusiasm. It was not "altogether the lure of high wages that brought them into the little world of daring," and these breathless accounts glow with everlasting interest.

Knipe, Emilie Benson and Alden Arthur. Polly Trotter, Patriot. Illustrated by Emilie Benson Knipe. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

This is a rousing tale of the Revolution with an engaging heroine whose friendships include Alexander Hamilton, and others like him. The reader is given a close view of General Washington, Capt. Nathan Hale, and many other brilliant figures of the Revolution, and is made familiar with the perturbations of mind of one Roger Delancy, whose sympathies begin with the King and end with the patriots, transformed by a realization of the bravery of Nathan Hale.

Meigs, Cornelia. Master Simon's Garden. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

The author of this historical story has adopted a new method. The book covers several generations of the same family, and thus gives the reader a panoramic view of the history of the country, from the time when Puritanism held sway to the time when we gained our Independence. The consequence is there are several romances and several heroes and heroines, with the binding interest in Master Simon's garden, which is the scene for many exciting and picturesque incidents. Altogether the book is notable in that it excellently well depicts the atmosphere of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Moses, Belle. Paul Revere. The Torch-Bearer of the Revolution. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

That Paul Revere was a jack of all trades and master of many of them is well shown in the biography just issued. It affords a clear idea of the current of events which remain vividly in the minds of all those familiar with Longfellow's poem. He was, as the author says, a master mechanic, a citizen of Boston, and a true son of liberty. There were many other famous rides taken by Revere beside the one on the 18th of April in '75, and Revere did his part in the Revolution with a modesty characteristic of the man. Few readers imagine him as an engraver on copper, as a chemist, as a shopkeeper. It is interesting to learn, for instance, from

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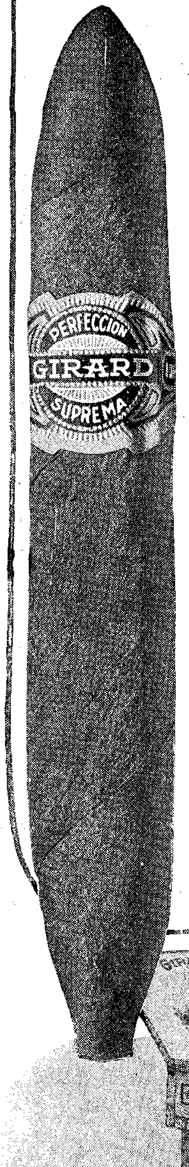

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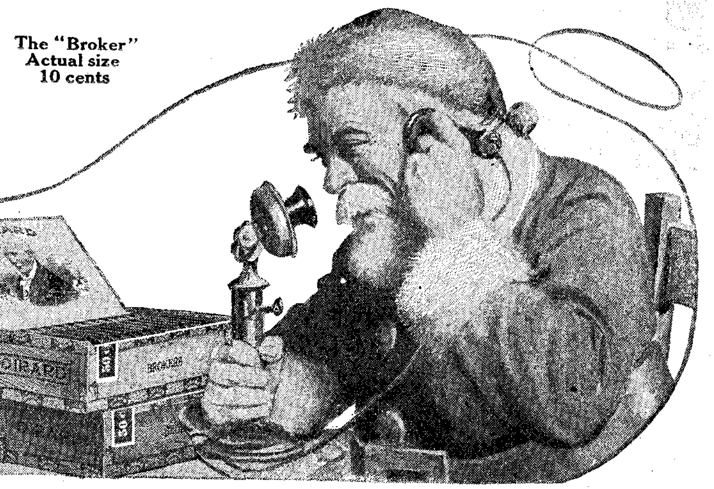

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Chattanooga News

Prepared by the Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga.

the "standing account" that Samuel Adams had with Paul Revere that Revere was content to allow Adams to buy on account, "one-half a dozen Sley Bells" for thirty-five dollars. These items were bought in 1785 and not paid for until 1787, which shows the forbearance of Revere the shopkeeper. Altogether this book is filled with interesting personal data.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. Bible Stories to Read and Tell. One hundred and fifty stories from the Old Testament with References to the Old and New Testaments. Selected and Arranged. Illustrations by Willy Pogány. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Smith, Nora Archibald. Old, Old Tales from the Old, Old Book. Illustrated. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Miss Olcott's book is an ideal arrangement of Bible stories for the better understanding of children. It is also compiled and edited with all the experience brought to bear upon it which Miss Olcott has gained as a children's librarian. It is judiciously arranged with notes for collateral reading and with an introduction which is full of sane advice and keen criticism. Miss Olcott's desire is to make this book a stepping-stone to the Bible itself. A volume of similar scope and, in no way, as original in its editorial plan, is Norah Archibald Smith's "Old, Old Tales from the Old, Old Book." Here Miss Smith does not deal with the Bible text but retells the stories with, now and again, quotations from the original. We are thankful to see that when it came to the Psalms of David, she was wise enough to select only those Psalms which could be quoted without any literary emendations of her own. Miss Olcott's book is illustrated with color-plates from the brush of Willy Pogány, while Miss Smith's volume is embellished with reproductions from famous paintings and drawings, the Tissot collection and Doré being the chief sources.

Paine, Albert Bigelow. The Boys' Life of Mark Twain. The Story of a Man Who Made the World Laugh and Love Him. Copiously illustrated. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

When Albert Bigelow Paine issued his authoritative life of Mark Twain, we commented on the first volume as being excellent narrative for young people. In fact, the opening chapters of this work are equally as entertaining as any boys' book Mark Twain himself has written. But now that we have "The Boys' Life of Mark Twain," we can say that Mr. Paine has done a most excellent piece of work, not in a hackneyed spirit, but with all the freshness of a writer approaching his task anew. We made a thorough comparison of the material used in this book with the material as it appeared in the larger life, and the comparison is in itself a study in the unerring judgment Mr. Paine has, whatever task he is given, in measuring the capacity of his readers. Nothing has been left out of his boys' life of Mark Twain that should be essential to a thorough understanding of the creator of *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*. In fact, we would say that herein are compressed all the interesting moments of the three larger volumes. Mark Twain, to the very end of his days, was a boy in spirit. His attitude toward his friends, his correspondence, even his writing, showed the perennial spirit. Mr. Paine brings this out excellently well, and the book is one that will find a welcome place on the juvenile shelf.

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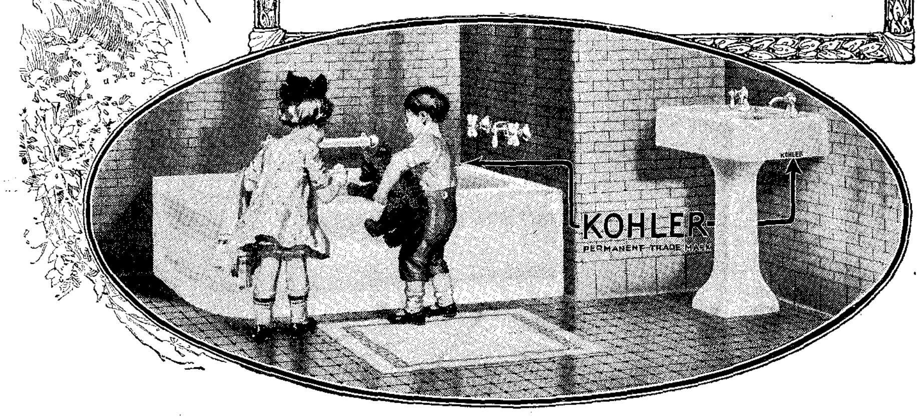

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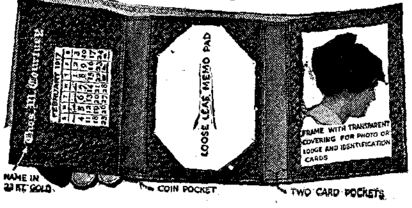

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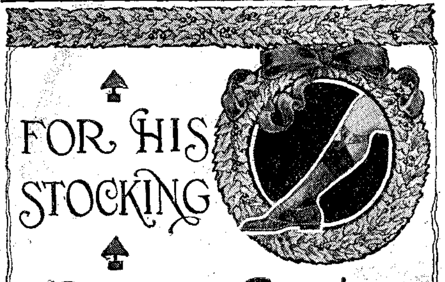

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Peattie, Elia W. Sarah Brewster's Relatives. With *illustrations* by W. D. Stevens. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916. $1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

This little story for the betwixt-and-between age is direct in the telling, it is filled with fortitude and just enough romance to satisfy the young reader. The main plot deals with the transformation of the heroine, under the influence of a household of splendid relatives, from a rather snobbish little girl, accustomed to all the comforts of an expensive Riverside Drive home, to an independent young woman desirous of winning her way in the world and of helping others. The characterization is quite reminiscent, in some respects, of Miss Alcott's "Eight Cousins." There is an old lady, rich, crusty, and kind, whom the reader comes to regard quite as much as one of the heroines. And, certainly, the old lady's friendship with Sarah proves to be most attractive. Mrs. Peattie's style is excellent, altho there is a tendency on her part to fall, every now and then, into spells of moral preaching, which is a measure of her idea as to what children should be given. We found the same defect in "Lotta Embury's Career."

Rackham, Arthur. The Allies' Fairy-Book. With an Introduction by Edmund Gosse, C.B. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.75 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This collection of stories, which may be considered an Allied Congress of Fairy-Tales, is judiciously selected and entertainingly introduced by Edmund Gosse. Just as the book went to press, Roumania joined the Allies—too late for an inclusion of a Roumanian folk-tale. Edmund Gosse says: "In a future edition we hope to give a specimen of her folk-lore and (who knows?) of that of some other friendly Power." In all our issues of fairy-tales, since the publication of the late Andrew Lang's collection of Perrault stories, we have not met with a more agreeable or more successful introduction than that of Edmund Gosse, wherein he gives a most excellent definition of fairy-tales, claiming that "the whole essence of a fairy-tale rests in its impossibility, in its dependence on a mysterious power above all mundane forces, which we call enchantment." The selection of tales includes the English "Jack the Giant Killer," the French "Sleeping Beauty," and so on through Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Japan, Russia, Servia, and Belgium. Mr. Rackham's colored plates, as well as his fanciful line-drawings, add much to the beauty of this book.

Rhead, Louis. The Arabian Nights. Illustrations by Mr. Rhead. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

For a number of years, Mr. Rhead has been illustrating the nursery classics, and Harper & Brothers have been issuing them in agreeable form, using a type which allows of a broad, generous page, and a running-title which is decorative as well as clear and effective. The books are well bound in red and are topped in red, and should prove a most agreeable addition to all children's rooms in the libraries, as well as to all private book-shelves—if there are any in these days. For this year's contribution Mr. Rhead has embellished some of "The Arabian Nights." The entire series is recommended as being thoroughly adequate in every way.

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Richards, Laura E. Fairy Operettas. With illustrations by Mary Robertson Bassett. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. $1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

Mrs. Richards has taken hold of the famous nursery legends like "Cinderella," "Babes in the Wood," "Puss in Boots," and has turned them into easy little plays for school presentation. They can either be used as plays or given as little operettas, inasmuch as they are set to such familiar tunes as "My Heart's in the Highlands," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "The Campbells Are Coming," "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and "The Old Gray Bonnet." This combination of new words with old tunes—a method employed in the Salvation Army—is a rather good idea, altho there may be some musical esthetes who will doubt whether "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" is an advisable melody for children to learn. Mrs. Richards has discovered a very pleasant way of combining a musical love with the dramatic instinct.

Rolt-Wheeler, Francis. The Boy with the U. S. Mail. With forty-four illustrations from photographs. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is the eighth of the "United States Service Series," and, in story form, tells the romance of the work being done in the Post-office Department of this country. From all angles, Dr. Rolt-Wheeler views the subject, carrying his hero into the mysteries of parcel-post, steamer and train deliveries pony post, and arctic adventures, even giving most interesting accounts of the work of the detective department and of the stage-coach days when Indians held up the mail service. There is nothing but praise to be written for the interesting facts crowded into this story, but it is one of weak invention.

Sawyer, Ruth. This Way to Christmas. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 net. Postage 10 cents.

This is a cheerful little Christmas story which will keep the heart warm for the Yuletide. The hero is a small son of a scientist, and he is left by his parents just at a time when young folks dream of the fine times they are to have at home. This boy's mother and father go off to the war-country, and David leaves with Johanna and Barney for the hill-country, where there is a big summer hotel and very few people living near. But David discovers that there are enough neighbors for him to spend the time with, and he hears many good stories, and he is cheered as Christmas approaches, even tho his parents are so far away. Then he receives a letter from his father, saying that he is sending his son a Christmas package, and there is great excitement on the day it arrives. Then David hears approaching footsteps, and, lo and behold, it is his mother come back to him. Then follows a merry Christmas indeed. There are so few books with Yuletide cheer to them that we recommend this as almost unusual. The cover design is striking.

Smith, E. Boyd. In the Land of Make-Believe. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

There are so very few picture-books published worthy of the name that Mr. E. Boyd Smith has made a position for himself in the nursery. As an artist, he has guessed the secret of simplicity both in his line-drawings and in his color-plates, and his "Noah's Ark" of a previous year kept close pace with the French "Circus Book." His contribution this year is

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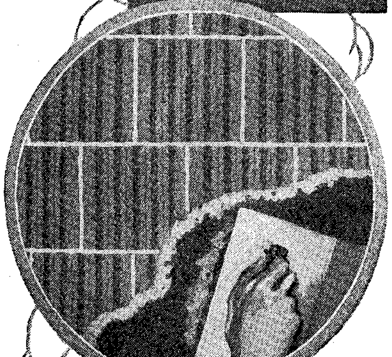

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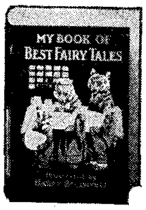

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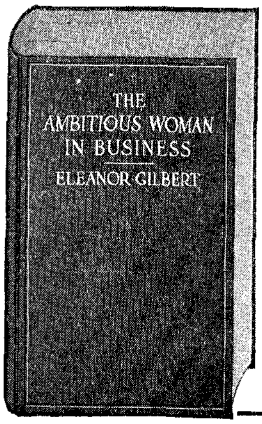

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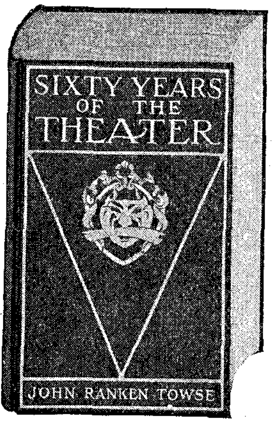

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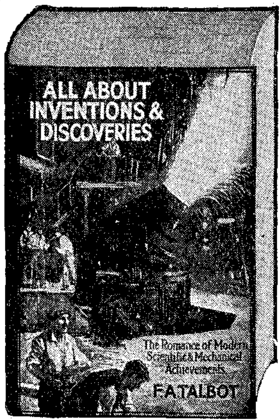

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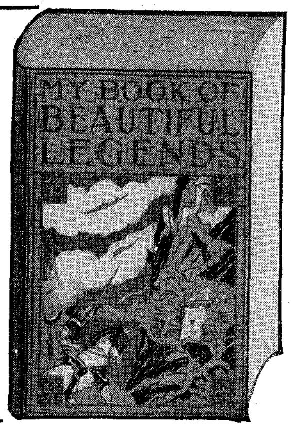

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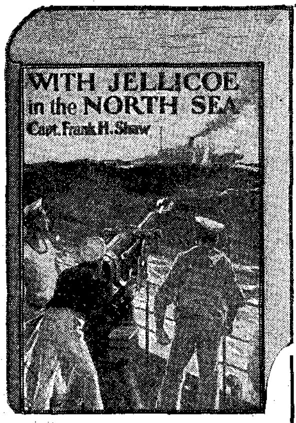

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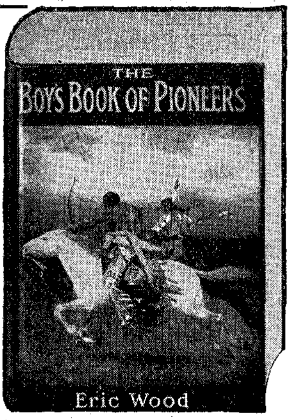

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not quite so brilliant in its inventiveness. It is a literal treatment of nursery toys come to life, but none the less will its pictures be relished, even tho the text accompanying them is rather wooden.

St. Nicholas Book of Plays and Operettas. Second Series. New York: The Century Company. $1 net.

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Stevenson, Robert Louis. The Black Arrow. Illustrated in color by N. C. Wyeth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25 net. Postage, 16 cents.

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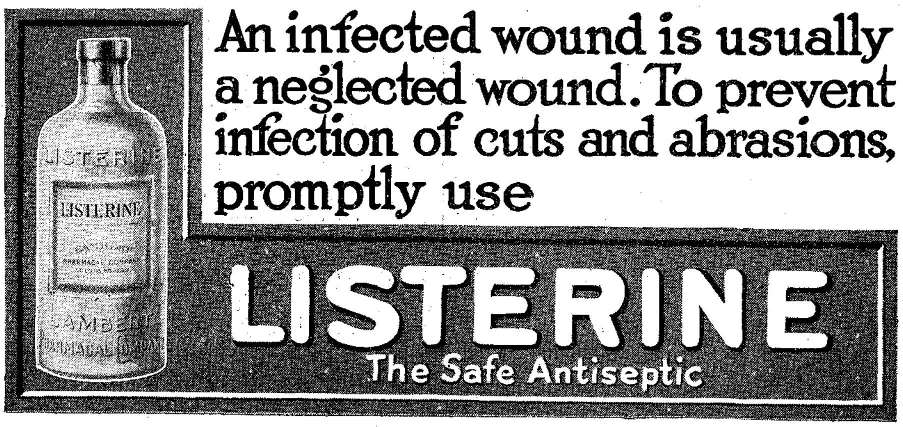
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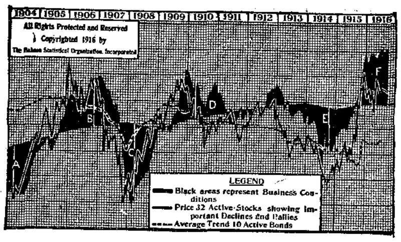

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WHAT COAL ACTUALLY COSTS

WITH the price of coal advanced to figures beyond any that have been known in recent years, a paper read before the American Mining Congress in Chicago, on November 15, has particular interest. As a preface to the data furnished, a statement was made as to the consumption of coal per capita in this country. For heating and cooking purposes, it is between one and a half tons annually per capita, which is the same as for Great Britain, as determined in 1898. It is greatest in cities. In Chicago, for example, in 1912, it was nearly two tons per capita. The total consumption, however—by which is meant not only the coal used for heating and cooking purposes, but what is used in industrial enterprises—is in this country 4.6 tons per capita, and, indirectly, all citizens share in this consumption. Four general cost items normally control the price which the consumer pays for coal. These are the resource cost, the mining cost, the transportation cost, and the marketing cost. Following are other points in this interesting paper:

"The item of cost first to be considered represents that part of the value given to the ton of coal by the mine-operator and the mine-worker. This may be termed mining cost, but it must include the operator's selling costs and other overhead expenses as well as the mining costs proper which include the larger expenditure for wages, supplies, and power. This cost plus the resource cost—the royalty or depletion charge—and the profit or loss on the sale make up the value at the mine-mouth. The mining cost varies not only between mines of different companies in separated fields, but even between adjacent mines of the same company in the same field.

"It is not practicable to assign a very exact figure to the mining cost—the census of 1909 indicated an average of $1 a ton for bituminous coal and $1.86 for anthracite, but these figures are believed by some operators to be too low. It is possible, however, to show in a general way the distribution of this item; the cost of mining is divided between: labor, 70 to 75 per cent.; materials, 16 to 20 per cent.; general expense at mine and office and insurance, 2 to 4 per cent.; taxes, less than 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. for bituminous coal, and 3 to 7 per cent. for anthracite; selling expenses, nothing to 5 per cent.; and recently to these items has been added the direct and indirect cost of workmen's compensation, which may reach 5 per cent. for bituminous coal. The charges for labor, material, and general office expenses are easily understood, as is also a charge for depreciation of plant and machinery; but taxes and selling expenses are important items that may be overlooked by the casual observer. Some figures recently published show that the taxes levied in West Virginia last year on coal-lands and coal-mine improvements—that is, on the industry as a whole—were equivalent to nearly 3 cents per net ton of coal produced, which is doubtless fully as much as the profit made by many of the operators in that State.

"The transportation rate in force from any coal-field to any market can readily be learned by the consumer who wishes to figure this item in the cost of the coal he buys. Therefore, in the present general consideration of the subject, it is sufficient to state the average value of this item. In the interstate traffic, both rail and water, bituminous coal probably pays an average freight of nearly $2 per ton. In other words, the transportation costs more than the product and, as some parts of the country are just now learning, is sometimes more difficult to obtain. The value of coal, like the value of so many other commodities, is a place value. The average freight-charge on anthracite is higher than that on bituminous coal, first, because the rates are higher, and secondly, because, according to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, all movement considered, the coal is carried a greater distance.

"The cost of handling the coal, exclusive of freight, from the time it leaves the producer until it is in the consumer's fuel-bin, may be termed the marketing cost. About half of the anthracite and around 15 per cent. of the bituminous coal is retailed in less than car-load loads, and the greatest number of individuals are directly concerned in the marketing of this portion, regarding the profits on which there is the widest divergence of opinion. The margin in the retail business between the cost on cars and price delivered is between $1.25 and $2 a ton, and is not more than enough to give on the average a fair profit. The shrinkage and, in part, the deterioration are together seldom less than 1 per cent. of weight and may exceed 4 per cent., and the retail dealer also must provide in his selling price for uncollectible accounts. Advertising is a large expense—in part carried by the retailer directly, but all borne by the industry. The largest single item in the cost of retailing is, of course, that representing the labor of handling and the local cartage, which together make up about half the marketing cost.

"There now remains to be considered the first major item, or the resource cost, which is what the operator has to pay for the coal in the ground—the idle resource, which he starts on its career of usefulness. This cost is exprest as a royalty or a depletion charge.

"One of the latest leases by a large coal-land owner provides for the payment of 27 per cent. of the selling price of the coal at the breaker. This percentage is, therefore, not only a royalty figured on the mineral resource, but also a commission based on the miner's wage. To bring this right home to you and to me, it may be said that the practical result is that if the anthracite we burn in our range this winter happens to come from that particular property, we will pay fully $1 a ton into the treasury of the city trust that owes its existence to the far-seeing business sense of a hard-headed citizen of Philadelphia. Whether such a royalty is excessive or not, the fact remains that this is the tribute paid to private ownership.

"The present average rate of royalty on anthracite is probably between 32 and 35 cents a ton on all sizes, which is from 12 to 14 per cent. of the selling value at the mine. Mr. Cushing, the editor of *The Black Diamond*, has figured the cost of a monopolistic control of the available coal resources east of the Rocky Mountains on the basis of the United States Geological Survey estimate of two million million tons. At a valuation of coal in the ground of only 1 cent a ton, which, as he stated, is less than has been paid for large holdings, this deal would require a capitalization of twenty billion dollars, and the fixt charges on the bonds of this United States coal corporation would require an interest charge alone of $2 a ton against a production of 600 million tons a year."

COTTON'S MAGICAL RISE ENRICHING THE NATION

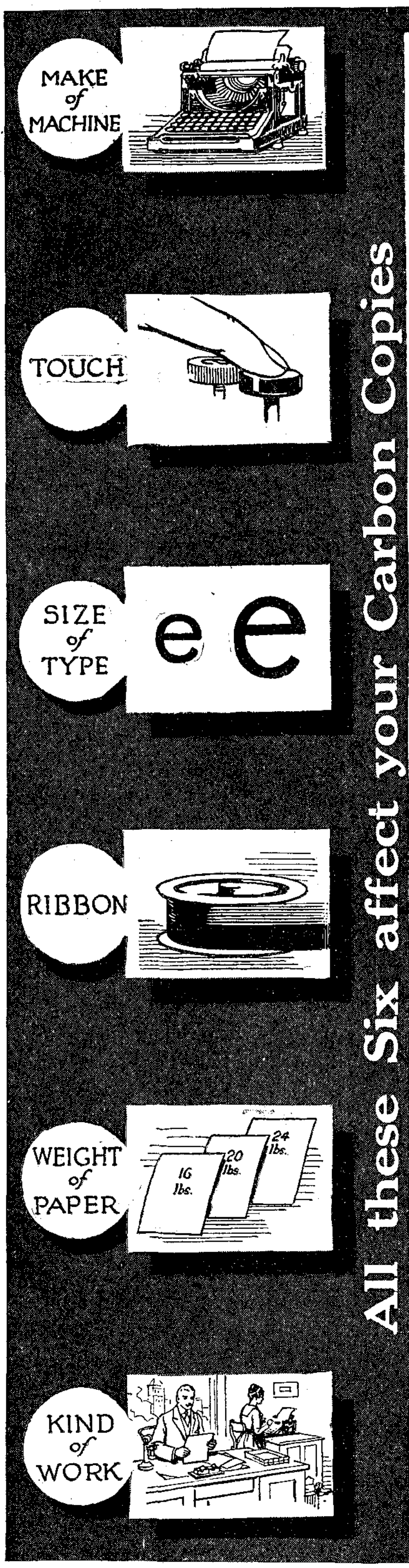
(*Continued from page* 1522)

a gamble as buying or selling cotton in the future market on margins." On the subject of the cotton-market, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* points out that the Cotton Futures Act has revolutionized the conditions which enabled bear cliques to regulate the market at will, and it adds:

> "With 'fixt differences' and debased grades relegated to the scrap-heap, the New York bears have to make money, like anybody else, by correctly forecasting the relation of demand to supply. And the speculative public, knowing that the Government guarantees a 'square deal,' does not hesitate to take the commodity in hand whenever the price seems to be out of line with the fundamental figures. Thus a huge movement, or any other bearish force, no longer tells if cotton is, or is thought, cheap on its ultimate merits. The crop of 1916 is, doubtless, the most valuable ever produced, but its value might have been cut in two if the trade had not undergone a revolutionary change. The change was difficult to bring about, but the past, at least, is secure."

In Texas, the Dallas *Times-Herald* recalls the collapse of the cotton-market in July and August, 1914, as the result of an abnormally large crop suddenly brought into contact with the "total cessation of European demand, a lack of ocean tonnage, and an acute financial panic." Consequently the South entered the next season with the determination to hold its crop down, "at least until the world could absorb the surplus that had remained from 1914," and this journal goes on to state "the 1915 crop was therefore less by one-fourth than the crop that preceded it, and the price of the staple went back to a normal height." Of course the present price means a large acreage for 1917, and also a consumption somewhat diminished, tho this consideration does not apply to the cloth used for the European armies, where price is no object. A lower price for next year is a likelihood, tho next year's crop is a long way from market, and "for some time to come the consumer is pretty certain to have to pay a premium to the cotton-planter."

The Waco *Times-Herald* is aware that "more and more the world is putting to use the South's chief staple, and the demand seems to be constantly running ahead of supply," yet it holds that the safety of the producer is in keeping the crop secondary, for "if the farmer has his grain-crop in Kansas and his smoke-house in Missouri, disaster will be his portion." Similarly, quoting a Southern maxim that "high-priced cotton means good times in Dixie," the Dallas *News* insists that high-price cotton means good times "only when the necessaries of life



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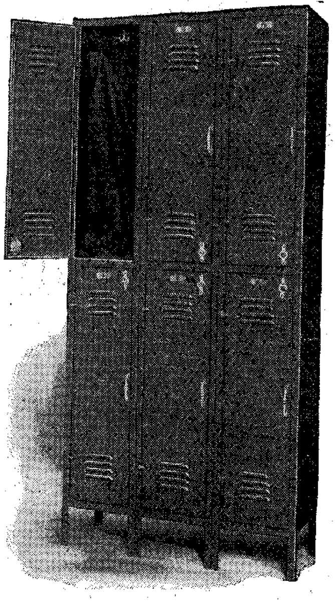

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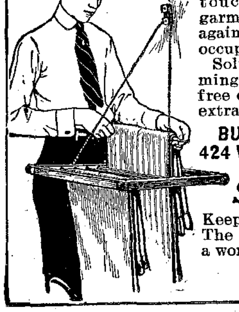

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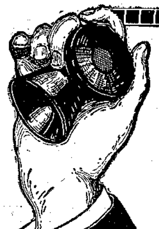
are low-priced, or better, when the farmer raises his own food and feed," and this journal goes on to say that there is more money in ten-cent cotton when the farmer has raised his own bread and meat, his food and feed, than there is in fifteen-cent cotton when he has to pay out about nine cents of the cotton money for the things he could and should have produced himself. The Galveston *Tribune* thinks that it would scarcely be opportune to say that the South has come into its own, because the price of cotton has reached the highest level it has obtained since the war between the States. Inevitably as the sun follows the night the effect comes in the wake of the cause, this journal goes on to say, and unless the South can manage to maintain the price of cotton at about fifteen cents, the spurt just now being enjoyed by the staple is sure to result in a largely increased acreage next year and a consequent decline in price that will bring back the commodity into the unremunerative list. Again, the Galveston *News* says that the notion that the present prices can be maintained next year, even if the war should continue, is "mischievous," since the effect of it must be to increase the production, under favorable weather, to a point far beyond what the world will buy, and this journal adds:

> "The world will have no surplus store of cotton a year from now; that much is assured, whether the war shall still be in progress then or not. But it would be a blunder, and a most costly one, to act on the assumption that the world will take at a profitable price all that America can grow. It can grow more, in a favorable season, than the world will have need of in a year, and if that should happen, there would be low prices. The future of the wheat-market seems, if anything, rather more assuring than that of the cotton-market. This ought to be particularly significant just now to the farmers in that part of Texas where wheat and cotton can be grown with almost equal facility."

In Arkansas we hear from the Fort Smith *Times Record* that "many farmers have paid debts three and four years old and have money enough in the bank to go on a cash basis the coming year," and it says further that the price of bottom-land, because of the remarkable showing of cotton, has risen from forty and fifty dollars per acre to one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. We are told also that the deposits in the Arkansas banks "break all records." The result of the cotton prosperity is a stimulus to business, and merchants report the best trade in years. "Cotton is king, and the one great king who is not in danger this year of losing his throne. What is more, the Arkansas traveler, famous in song and story, is no longer the unkempt, uncouth individual of the Opie Read sto-



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ries, but the man who travels in his auto whithersoever he will." In this connection, a writer in the Little Rock *Arkansas Democrat*, says:

"Speaking of cars, this twenty-cent cotton isn't making automobile salesmen at all angry, so far as is visible to the naked eye. It's an unfortunate negro planter who can't afford a gasoline wagon this fall. 'Brother' Charles Simon knows a big planter who was approached for advice by one of his negro tenants the other day. The negro had been to town with a load of cotton, and his pockets were filled with currency. He wanted to know whether he ought to buy a big car or a 'flivver' for his personal use.

"'I advised him to buy the big car,' the planter told 'Brother,' 'simply because I knew if he bought the small one there'd be so much money left in his pocket he'd be feeling too independent to do the fall work around the place. As it is, he'll have to do a little work to feel justified in drawing on me for his gasoline and eats.'"

But the Oklahoma City *Times* warns the farmer against being led astray by present prosperity, and it bares the problem to the planter in this wise:

"If one man becomes intoxicated with present cotton prices, then some other man will come under the same influence. Then others and still others will look wistfully at the magic market figures in the cotton column, and soliloquize: 'If I raise more cotton, it will show that I look ahead; the other fellows will not think of this and I'll get a lot of profit by planting extra acres.'

"If any planter gets this into his head, he is on the wrong track. The history of farming operations tells us that good prices induce increased acreage of crops that sell at increased values. The result is a supply which decreases the price the following season.

"If there be a general movement to plant more cotton next spring in Oklahoma and other cotton States, the humble planter can look for lower prices next year. Perhaps he may be confronted by the specter of ten-cent cotton.

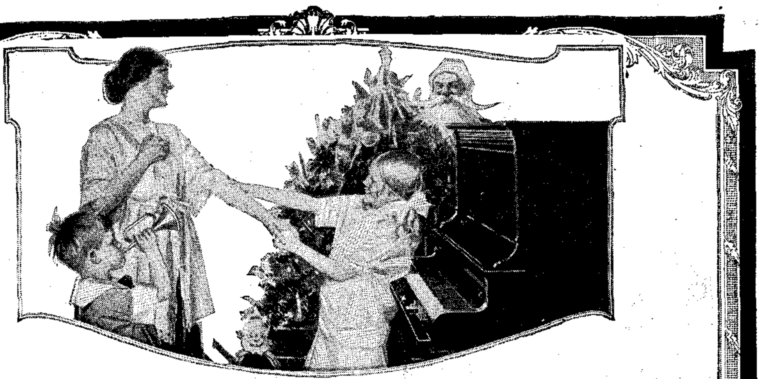
"If Oklahoma planters will keep their heads and hold their cotton-acreage to the 1916 basis, or even decrease the acreage next year, they will contribute to a condition which will bring them the same kind of a profit that they are making this year.

"Steady, now, cotton-planters; you have had a grand season and you can have some more of the same kind of prosperity if you do not all stampede and flood the world with cotton."

VIEWS OF THE TECHNICAL PRESS

Turning to the manufacturing field, we hear from *The Mill News*, of Charlotte, N. C., that cotton-manufacturers are not talking much about the money they are making, but are in many places "advancing wages voluntarily 10 per cent.—even while cotton is costing them 50 per cent. more than it did three years ago, and cutting the margin of profit from that end also." This journal adds:

"But when cotton is high, prosperity is general, and the sale of cotton goods is



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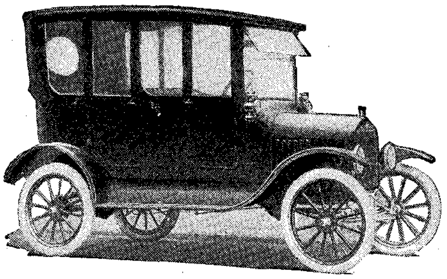

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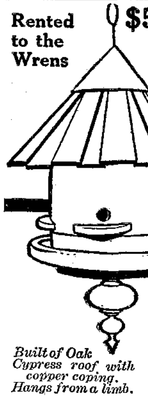

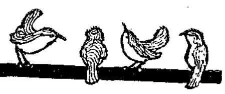

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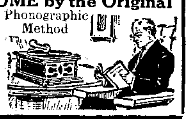

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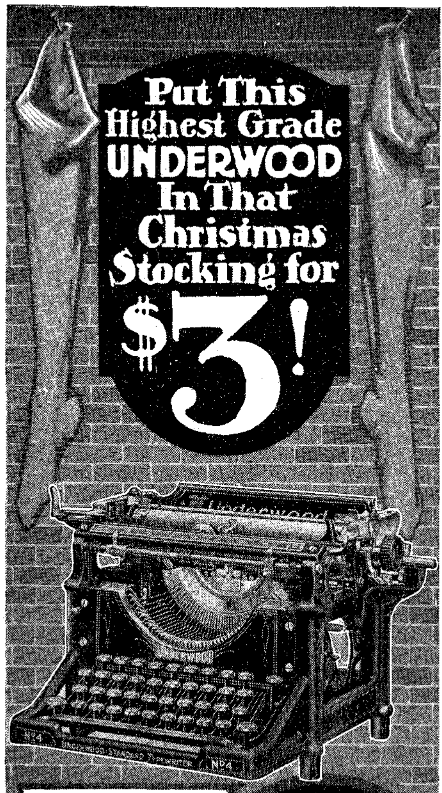
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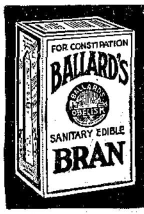

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Again, Mr. Norman H. Johnson, editor of *The Merchants' Journal and Commerce* (Richmond, Va.), tells us that the cotton they are "now consuming is from the 1915 crop and that the present prices of fabrics give the mills the largest profits they have ever made." The demand for cotton goods, he tells us, is greater than the supply and the price being paid for cotton is in excess of previous years, "but, with the present land valuation and the scarcity of farm-labor, cotton can not be produced and marketed profitably by the farmer for less than fourteen and one-half cents," and he adds:

"Cotton is distinctly an American product. Foreign products have invariably paid the jobber and retailer higher profits. The American consumer has been led to believe that foreign products were superior. The American mills are now making in body, texture, finish, and colors, the equal of the foreign mills in many fabrics of all kinds, but are really excelling on cotton and cotton mixtures. Cotton fabrics have not advanced in higher proportions than silks, woolens, and linens, and the various mixtures. This is a substantial defense for the price ranging in the cotton-market."

The cost of cotton fabrics, we are advised by *Dry Goods* (New York City), is due to the high cost of raw cotton, and not to the high cost of dyes, tho it is feared that the latter will make finished cotton still more expensive, and this journal adds:

"The higher wages also affect the cost of cotton, and this the consumers have not fully felt as yet, but when spring retailing begins, unless the great middle class of shoppers lose their heads, the unusual prices for cotton will cause a drop in the sales. The small factors of the trade are growing uneasy as mills do not care to take much of the late contract business and some houses will not sell late contracts except to the very best class of buyers. There is a decided feverishness about the cotton business because it is too unusual to have the finished fabric so high. The textile wage-problem has reached such a pitch that they work as they please, five or six days a week, and the mill-owner counting on six. Spring orders are the largest known, but this largely results from the importations growing less and the export increasing. With deliveries satisfactory, there will be little discussion of prices early in the season. We must look at the question squarely and realize that when Europe is at peace we will not sell as much

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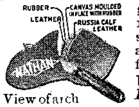

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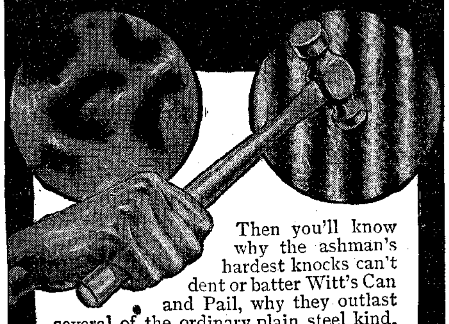

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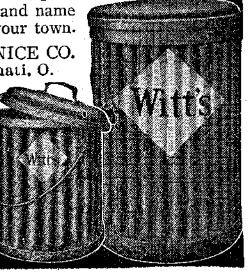

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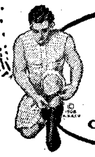

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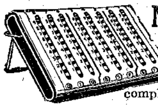

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There's a *Tycos* or *Taylor* Thermometer for Every Purpose

cotton or fabrics, and while wages will be as high our market for fabrics will be smaller, with probably lower prices."

From another trade publication, *Notions and Fancy Goods* (New York City), we hear that while cotton conditions affect most vitally large manufacturers of cotton goods, such as sheetings, cotton dress-goods, underwear, etc., they are "none the less important to manufacturers and buyers of notion specialties," and this journal adds that the "continued advance in the price of cotton of all descriptions is causing considerable anxiety not only to manufacturers, but to wholesalers and large retailers, who from the nature of their business have to look some distance ahead." Looking forward in the interest of the farmer, *The Cotton Record*, of Savannah, Ga., says the contingency of overproduction next year exists, tho it is remote, yet it urges that the South should not be "carried away into the extreme of all cotton." Prices would not be anywhere near where they are had there been 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 bales, and it continues that "despite the weevil, despite the fertilizer trouble, a favorable season on a largely increased acreage will mean a much larger crop and a relapse to much lower prices." On this point the New York *Journal of Commerce* quotes Mr. William C. Berg, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Texas Bankers' Association, as saying:

"The traveling evangels of diversification will be able to show that in many sections the production of beef and pork is more profitable than cotton-raising. In some portions of Texas they can show there is more money in peanuts than cotton; in others they will prove poultry and dairying advantageous. In short, seeing that during the European War cotton has sold at seven and even as low as five cents, and then reached twenty cents, we mean to urge upon every farmer that he first 'provide for his own household,' and then what cotton he may produce will be pure profit. But, certainly, a reversion to one crop will be disastrous. Hence, we are urging intelligent diversification and are devoting our time and energy to accomplish it."

One editor of a textile journal in the South states that he is "utterly at variance with the wild-eyed speculator who is doing the most of the pushing in the cotton-market," because, while "it is true that the crop is somewhat shorter than we have had in some years of our past history, it is by no means as short as the price would indicate." And *The Textile World Journal* (New York City), which states its belief in the "conservation of and protection to domestic industries," observes:

"If there was ever just cause for politicians to give the aid of Government machinery to cotton-planters, in efforts

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to ferret out fancied depressive influences and to check serious declines by their indirect influences upon the exchanges, there is much greater reason for the proper Government agency to investigate causes of the present advance and to eliminate illegal combinations of cotton-planters, factors, and speculators, if such exist. There is not the slightest doubt but that speculative influences are at work to force cotton values far above a basis that will eventually prove to be warranted by the law of supply and demand. An Administration that places millions of dollars at the disposal of planters when prices are ruinously low, and that is ready to dictate the wage basis for a certain class of labor, should be willing to take action that will limit the present orgy of speculation in raw cotton."

But a more startling statement about the advance in the price of cotton comes from *The Cotton Seed Oil Magazine*, of Atlanta, which in November, 1915, outlined in an editorial substantial reasons why cotton should advance to twenty cents within twelve months. At that time the editor, Mr. H. E. Harmon, said that the European War had brought about new uses for cotton "upon a scale never dreamed of by the most optimistic dealer," and he added:

"It is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton now being consumed in the manufacture of explosives for the Allies alone. A well-known shipping agent has just told the writer that one big powder-plant in this country is now taking at the rate of over a million bales of cotton a year—and this man knows, because he handles the shipments. This plant is only one of twenty or more now engaged in making smokeless powder. It must be remembered that each of these powder-plants is working day and night, most of them using three shifts of workmen, each shift working eight hours of the twenty-four. With the Allies calling for more explosives all the time and the probability of the war lasting at least another year, it is easy to see how quickly our eleven-million-bale crop for 1915 can be used in that one direction. In fact, it looks like a shortage now, even in supplying this new outlet for cotton which did not exist before the war broke out."

Furthermore, this informant said that about $140,000,000 of the Anglo-French loan was to be devoted to the purchase of cotton for English munition-factories and for making cloth for the armies, and he added:

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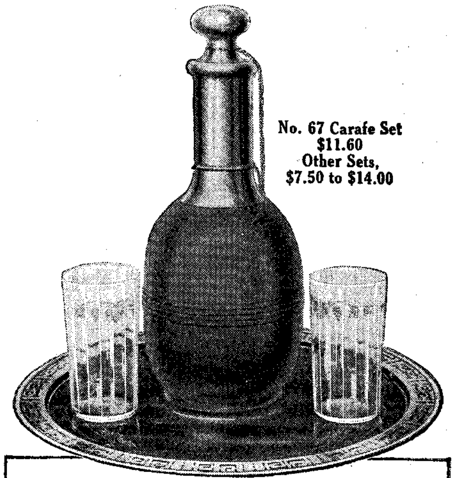

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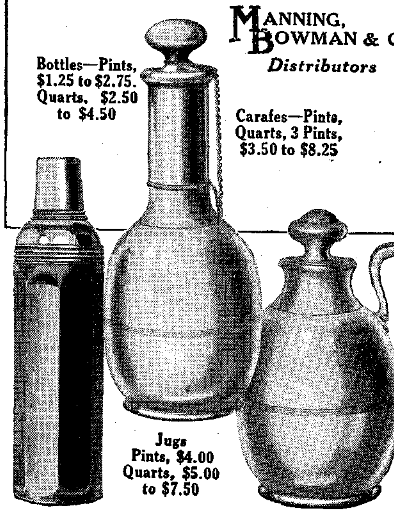

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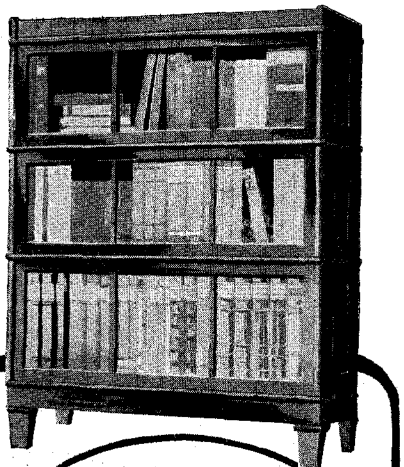

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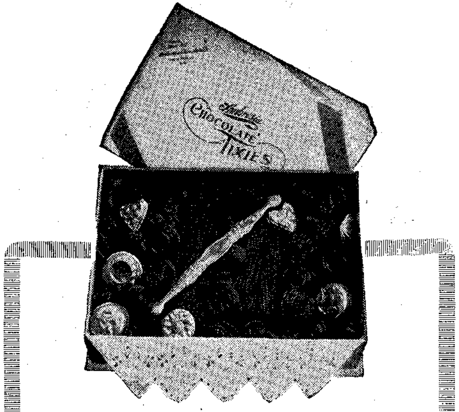

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

November 23.—London reports another general air-battle on the Western front, in which the Germans lose five machines and the British one. Bombs are dropt on Teuton torpedo-boats at the Zeebrugge docks.

November 24.—According to London, during the air-fighting on the Western front in the last twenty-four hours, thirteen German machines are brought down, while three British machines are missing. French aviators alone are said to have been engaged in forty fights.

November 25.—British naval planes invade Bavaria, dropping 2,000 pounds of bombs on the blast-furnaces at Dillingen. On the return trip they bring down a German airplane.

November 27.—No activities except artillery bombardments and a few isolated and unsuccessful attacks on trenches are reported for the week from the Western front.

IN ROUMANIA

November 23.—The Roumanian Army retires to the Alt Valley, 90 miles from Bucharest, leaving 10,000 square miles in Teuton hands. The defense in the Dobrudja is reported strengthening.

November 24.—German and Bulgarian troops force a crossing of the Danube in several places, says London, and take a stand 50 miles from Bucharest, Orsova and Turnu-Severin are taken from the Roumanians, and all Wallachia is believed lost.

November 25.—Von Falkenhayn smashes the Roumanian Army in the Alt Valley in several places, admits London, while von Mackensen closes in at the rear between it and Bucharest. Petrograd and Bucharest both admit that the Teutonic forces have crossed the Danube and hold both sides of the mouth of the Alt.

November 26.—Von Mackensen's troops attack Alexandria, 47 miles from Bucharest, as the Roumanian Army retreats from the east bank of the Alt. Romnie Valcea, 100 miles from Bucharest falls to the Germans. Many villages are reported fired as the Roumanians withdraw before the combined Teutonic Army, which recently effected a junction near the Alt.

November 27.—Fresh Roumanian disasters are reported from Wallachia, as all hope is abandoned of blocking the German drive toward Bucharest. The Roumanians are driven from the whole Alt Valley, Alexandria falls to the Teutons with great grain-supplies, and the entire Roumanian bank of the Danube, from Orsova nearly to Giurgevo, is in the enemy's hands.

November 28.—The Roumanian Government leaves Bucharest for Jassy as the Teutons close in about the capital. Von Falkenhayn takes Giurgevo and Curtea de Arges, two rail-heads. The Teutons are reporting holding a 250-mile front.

GREEK AND MACEDONIAN ACTIVITIES

November 23.—The Allied troops advance north of Monastir, taking Dobromir, while the Italian force from Albania thrusts toward Ochrida.

Greece refuses the Allied demand that all arms and munitions be given up, according to reports from London.

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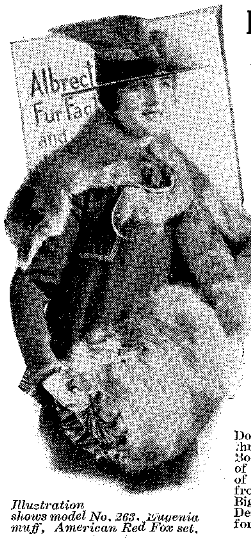

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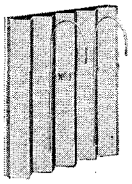

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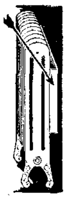

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General Sarrail's Italian forces push ahead west of Monastir, reaching Nijipole, five miles away, despite desperate efforts to check the drive, says Paris.

November 25.—The Greek provisional government, headed by ex-Premier Venizelos, declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.

November 26.—The Italians operating in southern Servia push ahead toward Ternova, northwest of Monastir, reaching, according to the Bulgarian report, the outer defenses of the town.

November 27.—French Zouaves and Servian infantry take Hill 1050, the strongest Teuton point in the Cerna bend, northeast of Monastir, according to Allied report. Berlin declares the attack repulsed.

November 28.—Greece appeals to other neutrals, declaring that the Government is being coerced by the Entente. The Austro-Hungarian Government also protests the expulsion from Greece of the envoys of the Central Powers.

GENERAL

November 23.—The French Cabinet decides to institute a Ministry of Provisions, with Joseph Thierry, Under-Secretary of War, in charge.

November 24.—Berlin announces that Germany and France have arranged for an exchange of civilians which will repatriate 20,000 who have been hitherto interned.

November 25.—London reports that on November 23 and 24 a squadron of German war-vessels bombarded the fortified town of Ramsgate. After sinking a patrol-ship, the only hostile vessel they met, the Germans return safely to port.

Berlin reports that the Turks, during the period up to November 21, have advanced six miles over a fifty-six-mile front in the Mush region of Armenia.

November 27.—The British Government refuses to grant a safe conduct to Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador to the United States. The claim is that so many of the envoys of the Central Powers have exceeded their powers in neutral countries that the Government "feels justified in withholding its consent" for them to travel to their posts.

November 28.—Two German *Zeppelins* are lost, with their crews, in an early-morning raid on Durham and the north Midland counties, according to London. Sixteen are injured among the civil population and slight damage done.

Berlin announces that more than 8,000 of the French deported from Lille have been returned to their homes.

IN MEXICO

November 23.—El Paso reports that Villa, with 3,500 troops, has been defeated at Chihuahua City and has withdrawn.

November 24.—After being defeated the second time near Chihuahua City, Villa returns and encamps outside the city for a third battle, say El Paso reports.

November 25.—General Bell, commanding the American border forces, hears that the Villa bandits have been successful in their third battle for Chihuahua City, and have occupied it. Wire services with the north of Mexico are reported cut off.

November 26.—The Villa bandits lose a foothold in Chihuahua City, but the fighting is reported as continuing in the city streets. Heavy losses are sustained by both sides.

November 27.—Villa is reported moving northwest from Chihuahua City, altho some bulletins are received that he has captured the capital. General Gonzales concentrates his forces at their border posts.

November 28.—Persistent reports are circulated to the effect that Villa is in complete control of Chihuahua City, and that General Trevino has retreated to the southward, toward Taplaopa. The fate of the garrison at Chihuahua City is in doubt.

FOREIGN

November 24.—Petrograd announces the resignation of the Russian Premier, Boris Vladimirovitch Stürmer, and the appointment of Mr. Trepoff, former Minister of Railways, as his successor. The change is said to be due to friction with the Duma.

Sir Hiram Maxim, famous inventor, dies at London, aged seventy-six. He was noted as the inventor of the rapid-fire gun and other war-materials and munitions.

November 25.—Mr. Neratoff, Assistant Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Foreign Minister to succeed Mr. Stürmer, who held that portfolio as well as the Premiership.

November 27.—Emil Verhaeren, Belgium's noted poet, dies in an accident at Rouen. He was sixty-one years old.

DOMESTIC

November 25.—The American Federation of Labor, in convention at Baltimore, pledges all workers, organized and unorganized, toward securing the eight-hour day for all labor.

November 26.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, noted welfare-worker and suffragist, dies in Los Angeles of anemia, aged thirty.

November 27.—Joseph Brooks, producer of many well-known plays, and dramatizer of "Ben Hur," dies in New York from a fall. He was sixty-seven years old.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, announces that he will resume practise in New York with Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, the firm he left in 1906 to become Governor of New York.

The *N-4*, of the latest type of submarine authorized by the United States, is launched at Bridgeport. It is the first of the new type to be built at that city.

November 29.—It is announced that 32,000 clothing-workers will receive wage-increases of 35 to 40 per cent. beginning December 18. Beginning December 1, the Standard Oil Company will raise the wages of employees at the refineries at Bayonne, Elizabeth, and Claremont, N. J.

Dr. George E. Vincent, now President of the University of Minnesota, will succeed John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as head of the Rockefeller Foundation, on May 15, next, according to announcements made public.